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A Leader Emerges In South Korea Race Takeshita Warns on Economy



Kim Young Sam

By Fred Hiatt
 and Margaret Shapiro
 Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Kim Young Sam, the South Korean opposition leader, has emerged as the front-runner, in the opinion of many people here, as South Korea prepares to hold a presidential election in less than three weeks.

With public opinion polls unreliable and illegal, the winner of the first democratic presidential race in 16 years cannot be confidently predicted. The four major candidates are all hinting at "December surprises" that could drastically alter the standings.

But Kim Young Sam, an opposition politician for almost three decades, has established himself for now as the man to beat and is pressuring the ruling party candidate, Roh Tae Woo, into a highly negative campaign.

The government here is not so confident of a victory, a Western diplomat here said Friday, adding, "There is a Korean call a wind for Kim Young Sam."

If elected, Kim Young Sam, 59, would take over in what would be the first peaceful transition in the republic's history. South Korea has been ruled by a series of leaders who have tended to take over in military coups and then attempt to legitimize their position in carefully controlled elections.

Widespread street protests in June, however, pressured Mr. Roh and President Chun Doo Hwan to agree to opposition demands for a direct presidential election. Kim Young Sam, Mr. Roh, another opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, and former a prime minister, Kim Jong Pil, are hoping to be elected Dec. 16 and succeed Mr. Chun in February.

Mr. Young Sam has never been popular. Mr. Roh, his fellow-general in the 1980 coup and his hand-picked successor, has tried to distance himself from the president. Even a prominent Roh supporter said voters will pick the ruling party, not with enthusiasm, but because they fear instability if an opposition candidate wins.

"They'll say, 'I don't like this party, I don't like these people, but it's probably for the best,'" the high-ranking official said, predicting a narrow Roh victory.

But several other observers said that Kim Young Sam has persuaded some voters that he is the best guarantor of stability. Few Koreans claim that Kim Young Sam is

More Imports Are Necessary, He Tells Diet

By Clyde Haberman
 New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, in his first major policy speech, said Friday that he may have to call on Japanese "to forbear and endure" in the interest of smooth relations with other countries.

Mr. Takeshita, addressing the Diet, the Japanese parliament, as it opened a special session, reaffirmed the nation's commitment to overhaul its economy by relying more on domestic demand and less on exports for growth.

More imports were required, he said, "if we are to harmonize the Japanese economy" with that of the rest of the world.

Mr. Takeshita said Japan must work actively on improving market access, he said, "liberalizing capital and financial markets, restructuring the economy, and all the other changes that are needed. In that sense, domestic and foreign policy are one and the same."

There may be times when we will have to ask the people to forbear and endure.

He did not specify what hardships he might ask.

But based on developments of the last few days, it seemed likely that his newly installed government would propose some form of indirect tax and perhaps also remove some of the restrictions on the United States and elsewhere.

Any tax increase is almost certain to be unpopular in Japan, and

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A member of Syria's intelligence forces escorting Jean-Louis Normandin, after his release.

Paris and Bonn Will Meet With Allies To Reassure Them on Military Accord

By Joseph Fitchett
 International Herald Tribune

PARIS — West German and French leaders announced Friday a series of meetings with their European counterparts to reassure them that joint defense steps by France and West Germany would not weaken NATO.

West Germany and France reiterated that their military cooperation, which has attracted growing attention in recent months, could be expanded to include other European allies.

Manfred Wörner, the West German defense minister, will address the subject Tuesday in Brussels at a meeting of defense ministers from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Diplomats said the announce-

ments were meant to ease sensitivities on the part of Italy, Britain and smaller European nations about being overshadowed by Paris and Bonn in tandem.

[Also Friday, a senior U.S. official in Brussels, who asked not to be identified, said the United States "quite strongly" wanted Mr. Wörner to be appointed the next secretary-general of NATO instead of Kaare Willoch of Norway, and had made its preference known to the European allies, The Associated Press reported.]

The United States and NATO, which had frequently been critical of any European military subgrouping that might hinder alliance cooperation, have publicly welcomed joint military undertakings by France and West Germany.

Kidnappers Free 2 Frenchmen In West Beirut

By Nora Boustany
 Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Two French hostages were freed Friday night by a shadowy group that said it was releasing the men in response to positive gestures by the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Jean-Louis Normandin, 35, a lighting technician with the French Antenne 2 television network, and Roger Augue, 31, a free-lance photographer, were dropped off separately at the Summerland, a posh beach hotel.

The two were later whisked across the Green Line, which divides the Christian and Moslem sections of Beirut, to the residence of the French ambassador in Christian East Beirut in a heavily guarded convoy.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, an underground group holding two American hostages, announced Thursday that it would release two Frenchmen.

"We have come along the path which must lead to understanding," the group said in a statement Thursday night. "We have been patient when it was necessary and we have exerted pressure when it was warranted."

It added: "We hope that the French government will correct its latest error with the countries of the region still sacrificing and paying a price for its steadfastness in the face of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reactionaries."

The liberation of the captives followed a daring Palestinian guerrilla operation by the pro-Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command inside Israel on Tuesday.

Six Israeli soldiers were killed and seven others were injured when a Palestinian guerrilla landed near an Israeli military camp after traveling by hang glider into Israel.

Political observers in Beirut said the release of the Frenchmen underscored competition between Syria and Iran or perhaps, the Palestinians, in Lebanon for international recognition following the guerrilla operation. Other sources speculated that the payment of a ransom was the main motivation for the release.

Senior Syrian officers received the captives as they arrived at the

hotel, but the French ambassador, Paul Blanc, who was present, insisted in an exchange with a Syrian officer that the newly liberated hostages leave Syrian-controlled West Beirut.

Mr. Normandin was abducted on March 8, 1986, along with three colleagues while they were covering a rally by the Iran-backed Hezbollah organization.

His colleagues, Philippe Rochot, George Hansen and Aurel Cornet were freed last year, the first two in the summer and Mr. Cornet last Christmas Eve.

Mr. Augue was one of a handful of foreign journalists who had stayed behind in West Beirut despite the risk of being abducted like other journalists before him. He was seized as he was keeping track of Terry Waite, the envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, who was on a mission to Beirut in January.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization claims to be holding two U.S. citizens, Joseph J. Cicippio, the acting comptroller of American

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Zimbabwe Rebels Kill 16 Whites

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Anti-government rebels massacred 16 whites on two farms run by Pentecostal missionaries, fellow church members and the government said Friday.

It was the bloodiest single attack on whites since Zimbabwe gained independence from Britain seven years ago.

Home Minister Enos Nkala said the victims included five children, seven women and four men. Colleagues of the missionaries said two children escaped the Wednesday night massacre in Matabeleland Province, in western Zimbabwe.

Scattered groups of anti-government rebels have terrorized large areas of Matabeleland and neighboring Midlands Province since 1982.

The rebels, mostly former guerrilla fighters armed with AK-47 rifles, have killed more than 50 whites this year, mostly farmers, and scores of blacks, many of them government and local officials.

Mr. Nkala, who is in charge of the police, said the missionaries and their children were bound by the wrists and butchered with axes by about 20 armed men. One of the victims was a six-week old baby.

The gunmen then set fire to the communal houses on the farms, called New Adam's and Olive Tree, before fleeing into the bush.

"These were innocent missionaries, white people, engaged in production, talking about peace," Mr. Nkala said. "They were people we so much value."

Mr. Nkala said the killers were heavily armed with guns but apparently chose to use axes in the killings to avoid making noise and attracting the attention of security patrols.

Mr. Nkala said the gang was led by Gayigusu, an anti-government rebel whose name means "grind the bush" in the local Ndebele language.

Mr. Nkala said the massacre stemmed from tensions over land rights, a chronic problem in Zimbabwe ever since white colonists seized the best land in the late 19th century and drove the Shona and Ndebele tribes into less fertile areas.

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The Season to Be Jolly? Not for U.S. Retailers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — "To be frank, business isn't good," admitted Scott Goode, the owner of Lowen's toy store in Bethesda, Maryland.

He was talking about the opening Friday of the Christmas shopping season, the time stores across the United States have been waiting for.

The reason for the slow sales, Mr. Goode said, is simple: "There has been not one single hot toy this year — no Cabbage Patch doll, Trivial Pursuit game, G.I. Joe or Teddy Ruxpin. The whole industry is really flat."

A number of industry analysts agree with Mr. Goode's pessimistic view, but for a different reason. Because of a slowdown in consum-

er spending, "mediocre" and "lousy" are among the words they use in forecasts for holiday sales.

And that's bad news for retailers. The Christmas season is critical for them because they make half their annual profits from holiday shopping. It is also crucial for the economy since it relies heavily on consumer spending.

Analysts generally attributed the unenthusiastic outlook to fallout from the October stock market collapse and a slowdown in November sales.

"People have been extremely pessimistic," said Jeffrey B. Edelman, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "Consumer spending is drifting sideways." He predicted holiday sales would be "mediocre."

"I think it's going to be lousy," said Robert Buchanan of L.F. Rothschild & Co. "I think the consumer is not in a buying mood because of very meager growth in real disposable income along with a dose of fright caused by the stock market crash."

To help matters, many stores already have begun hanging "sale" signs among the Christmas trees, candy canes and poinsettias, slashing prices earlier and on more products than ever before.

At his Bethesda store, Mr. Goode, bemoaning the lack of "hot" new toys, said the early toy seller this season is the 25-year-old Barbie doll, with G.I. Joe in second place.

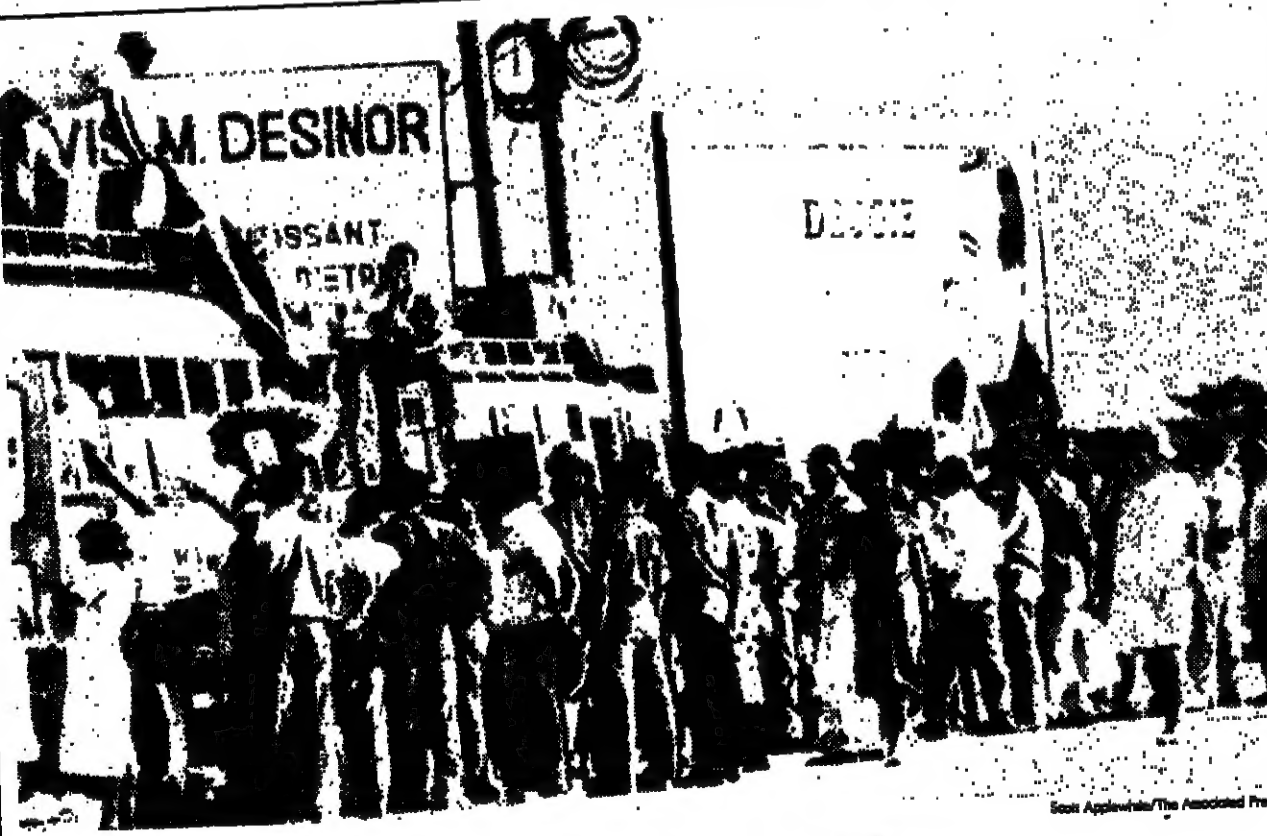
Other retailers said they expected popular new items to include a \$69.99 "Fun with Food" Kitchen and a \$225 video camera and recorder for kids.

A new game — Pictionary, which is played like charades but on paper — is also expected to be a big seller.

Retailers complain that there are not many new items for adults. Among the few mentioned are a clothes shaver that removes fuzz balls from sweaters and a wool clothes, a hair trimmer and a battery-operated "spice box express" that fits under a cabinet and is arranged so cooks can quickly find their spices.

Jack Luskin, chairman of Luskin's Inc., an appliance retailer, said he expected inexpensive microwave ovens to be among his best sellers. "With some selling at price levels as low as \$75, they will go like popcorn," he said.

Apparently not much, however, See SHOPPING, Page 5



Haitians lined up to board buses in Port-au-Prince on Friday to return to their hometowns so they can vote on Sunday. A wave of violence has led up to the voting, which will be the country's first democratically organized national election in 30 years. Page 3.

For Some U.S. Workers, It's Out the Door, Into Court

By Tamar Lewin
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In growing numbers, American workers are suing their former bosses for defamation.

Often, the lawsuits allege slander or libel. They contend that the former worker has been defamed in a job reference, a press release, an internal meeting, or even in the meeting at which the employee was dismissed.

Faced with the increase in such litigation, many employers will no longer provide references, but will only confirm a worker's dates of employment and job title.

Nonetheless, few employers are winning awards for slander or libel; the vast majority of the cases are dismissed before trial or settled out of court for relatively modest sums.

The law is very much on the side of employers, lawyers say. They have the right to discuss their employees with others who have a common interest in them. Also, it is a fundamental legal principle that neither true statements nor statements of opinion can be defamatory, no matter how hurtful they are.

Indeed, employers are only liable for

defamation if they knowingly or recklessly spread false information.

However, Peter Panken, a New York lawyer who represents employers, said: "Nobody wants to have to defend against one of these cases. Even if the law is on your side, you can't really win."

"The best you can do," he said, "is not lose. No matter how a case comes out, you still have all the bad publicity and the big legal fees."

Also, the legal principles involved are not so easy to apply — especially since when employees are dismissed, employers usually make both subjective and objective statements.

"Truth is a complete defense to a defamation charge, that's the law," said Martin Payson, a lawyer in White Plains, New York, who handles employment cases.

"And statements of opinion are protected. But what's the truth, what's the opinion? Those are questions for the jury, and no one wants to take the risk of going before a jury."

A 1985 suit against the singer Diana Ross shows just how complicated the problem can be. She was sued for libel by her former executive assistant, Gail Davis, be-

cause of a letter naming Ms. Davis and six other former employees.

"If I let an employee go," the letter said, "it's because either their work or their personal habits are not acceptable to me. I do not recommend these people."

Ms. Davis said that the letter, which was widely circulated in the recording industry, made it sound as though she had failed at the job and been dismissed. She maintained that she was a good worker who resigned voluntarily.

She asked for a retraction, and when she did not get one she sued Ms. Ross, seeking \$1 million in compensation and \$1 million in punitive damages.

Lawyers for Ms. Ross moved to have the case dismissed, contending that the letter was not defamatory because it expressed "subjective opinion" and never made any outright statement that Ms. Davis was professionally unfit. The federal judge who heard the case in Manhattan agreed.

But a U.S. appeals court reversed that ruling, saying the case should go to a jury because it was at least arguable that the letter could be interpreted as saying that Ms. Davis was incompetent.

Ms. Ross and Ms. Davis settled out of court in 1986 for an undisclosed sum.

Some lawyers say that the recent defamation cases are usually tactical weapons, used to force employers to pay larger settlements to workers they have dismissed.

Despite the consensus that such cases are hard to win, there have been some victories for employees bringing the charges.

In a widely publicized 1986 ruling by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, Equitable Life Assurance of America was found to have slandered four dental-claim examiners when it told them that they were being dismissed for "gross insubordination."

According to the opinion, their only insubordination was refusing to alter their expense reports.

Usually, a defamation charge will succeed only if the employee can prove that the employer made the false statement to a third party. But in this case, the court reasoned, even though the company never told anyone else the reason for the dismissals, the workers would be compelled to slander themselves, or lie, whenever a prospective employer asked why they left their jobs.

Kiosk Ershad Declares Emergency Rule

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — President Hussain Mohammad Ershad assumed emergency powers Friday night and declared a nationwide state of emergency, the government announced.

The move was intended to forestall a 72-hour general strike called for Sunday in an opposition campaign to remove him from office. The government imposed a 36-hour curfew on Dhaka and two southern port towns, Chittagong and Khulna.

"They'll say, 'I don't like this party, I don't like these people, but it's probably for the best,'" the high-ranking official said, predicting a narrow Roh victory.

But several other observers said that Kim Young Sam has persuaded some voters that he is the best guarantor of stability. Few Koreans claim that Kim Young Sam is

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U.S. Power Takes to the Deep

Submarines Carry Half of Military's Long-Range Arms

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

BANGOR, Washington — Since President Ronald Reagan started to modernize U.S. long-range nuclear forces six years ago, the balance of American striking power has shifted, almost unnoticed, from land to sea.

Today, nearly half the nuclear warheads in long-range weapons are carried aboard submarines, an increase of one-third since 1981. The rest are in land-based missiles or bombs and cruise missiles carried by bombers.

The shift has taken place as eight Trident submarines have joined the fleet, each with 24 missiles armed with 8 warheads. The newest boat, the Nevada, was loaded with missiles in August.

In coming years, the ratio will favor missiles on submarines even more. The Navy is constructing six more Tridents and plans a total of 20, while the Air Force has been delayed in deploying MX missiles because guidance systems have not been delivered on time. There is also little support in Congress for more land-based missiles.

The Trident program could be slowed by budget cuts or an arms agreement. The president is to meet with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Washington in early December to sign an agreement limiting medium- and short-range missiles and to begin looking for cuts in long-range weapons.

The emphasis on submarine-based missiles has not been articulated by the Reagan administration, which has concentrated on the U.S. Air Force's MX missile and B-1 bomber, but has evolved from other strategic, political and technical developments.

Strategically, students of nuclear warfare say, improved accuracy in Soviet land-based missiles, the bulk of the Soviet nuclear force, has put American land-based missiles and bombers at risk from attack.

Navy officials argue that submarines can hide in the sea. Vice Admiral Bruce DeMars, the U.S. Navy's chief submarine commander, contends that submarines have become "the pre-eminent leg of the strategic defense triad" of land, air and sea-based missiles.

Politically, as William M. Arkin of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington recently wrote, the U.S. Navy's nuclear force "so far have not been subjected to the same public scrutiny which has been focused on land-based nuclear forces" like the MX.

Technically, excess cost, delays and poor workmanship that marked the early construction of Trident submarines, which began in the Ford administration in the mid-1970s, have been corrected, navy officials said, thus damping congressional criticism.

Altogether, navy missile submarines today carry 5,632 nuclear warheads, as against 2,140 warheads on the Air Force's Minuteman and MX missiles; the rest are aboard bombers.

But Trident has been costly. A report by Congressional Research Service said that, with spending on the Trident program to reach \$69.8 billion by 1992, it has become "the most expensive U.S. weapons program."

But naval officers say Trident consumes only 10 percent of the Navy's budget and 25 percent of the cost of long-range nuclear

forces. They said the extra cost was worth it because undetected submarines deterred attack.

If the United States and the Soviet Union agree to limit long-range nuclear arms, Trident would undoubtedly be affected since the vessels carry the greater number of warheads.

The Trident I missiles have a range of 5,000 miles (8,000 kilometers), and the warheads could hit targets in the Soviet Union as soon as the submarine leaves port in Bangor, in northwest Washington.

By contrast, older submarines must travel some distance to get within range. The navy has 28 Poseidon submarines with 16 missiles each. Of those, 12 have Trident I missiles, and the remainder have Poseidon missiles with a range of 3,600 miles. Poseidon submarines are based in Charleston, South Carolina, and Holy Loch, Scotland.

All Polaris vessels, the first American ballistic missile submarines, have been retired. The Navy also has 100 attack submarines armed mainly with torpedoes.

The next Trident submarine, the Tennessee, is to be delivered next year and will be the first to carry Trident II missiles with a range of 6,000 miles, 8 warheads and the ability to destroy fortified Soviet targets. Tennessee and the next nine boats are to be based at Kings Bay, Georgia.

All Trident submarines are now based in Bangor. Every 12 to 13 days, a submarine returns from patrol in the Pacific, setting off an urgent but orchestrated effort to get it back to sea.

A fresh crew replaces the returning crew; provisions for 70 days are

stowed aboard; machinery is repaired, and some missiles are exchanged. After drills, the submarine resumes patrol.

Trident submarines spend two-thirds of their service at sea, as against half for older missile-carrying submarines, and one-third for most surface vessels.

Each Trident submarine has two crews of 170, made up of officers, chief petty officers and sailors. Named for navy colors, the Blue crew prepares for sea while the Gold crew is on patrol.

The nuclear-powered submarine could stay at sea longer than the 70 days of a normal patrol. But that would put a burden on the crew in separation from families and friends and in fatigue.

The Blue crew starts getting ready the day the Gold crew leaves. With each patrol, about 20 percent of a crew is new because sailors leave for shore duty, to attend school or to leave the navy.

Most training takes place in a building in which a Trident submarine has, in effect, been broken apart. "We've tried to make this place as close to a ship as possible," an officer said. "We can put them in a high-stress, white-knuckles situation right up to catastrophic emergencies."

While the crew trains, technicians prepare to service a submarine as soon as it returns. Much maintenance is planned: if a pump is designed to work three years, it will be replaced at two and a half.

Repairs and replenishment usually takes 18 days, without weekends off. The captain then runs drills while the submarine is tied up and finally drills in Puget Sound before slipping out to sea.



FIREFIGHTER'S FUNERAL — The coffin of Colin Townsley, a firefighter who died in the Nov. 18 blaze at the King's Cross subway station in London, being carried Friday into St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, as thousands of his colleagues stood by. Also Friday, a man who was severely burned in the fire died, raising the death toll to 31.

Kremlin Seeks to Tone Down Rock Bands

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet rock music, one of the first areas to thrive under Mikhail S. Gorbachev's openness policy, is now being reined in by a campaign orchestrated by Yegor K. Ligachev, the Kremlin's leading conservative voice.

Earlier this month, Mr. Ligachev presided over a meeting on youth culture held at the Communist Party Central Committee, at which it was decided that permissiveness in music had gone too far, according to sources.

"They came to the conclusion that they had given youth too much, that rock should be controlled," said one source. In addition to Mr. Ligachev, the party's top ideologist, the meeting was attended by Culture Minister Vasil G. Zakharenko; Alexander N. Anisimov, head of state television and radio, and other officials, sources said.

It is still unclear how far the clampdown on rock music will go, but several people involved in music and the news media see it as a test of Mr. Ligachev's clout in cultural affairs. Since spring, Mr. Ligachev, 66, who ranks second in the Kremlin, has diverged sharply from Mr. Gorbachev on issues of culture and history, warning explicitly against the infiltration of the "bourgeois culture."

Rock music — loud, brash and imported from the West — is viewed by many in the Soviet

Union as antithetical to Soviet values. In the past year, the thumping beat and outrageous outfits of young metalists — as "heavy metal" music fans are known — have upset members of the older generation, providing the basis for a backlash.

Although his policy of relaxed controls opened the way for the rock revival in the country, Mr. Gorbachev, in a book published this month, reminded readers of harmful effects of certain kinds of cultural imports "alien to us, which bred vulgarity and low tastes and brought about increased ideological barrenness."

According to sources, a Central Committee resolution with guidelines on rock music is being prepared, although probably only for internal distribution. The measure is not expected to ban rock music, which has already achieved limited official recognition, but to curb its free-wheeling development, particularly among teen-agers, the sources said.

Already state-run television and radio are limiting rock programs, exciting more daring and experimental groups and sticking to middle-of-the-road styles. Several people connected with the music world said some station managers, expecting a crackdown, already have pulled Western music videos off the air.

Outspoken lyrics and theatrical behavior on stage also are being quietly censored and, according to

reports circulating in the music world, some groups may be banned from official or semi-official performances.

"It is a big political mistake," said one cultural official who asked not to be identified by name. "It is always hard to take away something you have already allowed."

However, not all rock musicians are alarmed. Some note that the

"It is always hard to take away something you have already allowed."

— A cultural official

strides made over the past two years already are too great to turn the clock back.

"You have to remember everybody was against rock music a few years ago," said one musician. "Now it is only the minority. There will always be people who don't like it."

This summer probably was the high point of rock's emergence from the underground. Television showed Michael Jackson, once anathema in the Soviet Union, and large public concerts were staged for groups whose musical styles range from punk to new wave to heavy metal.

But those who object to rock music have since made themselves heard. Protests from parents and pensioners run deep, touching anti-Western and anti-capitalist feelings that are at the root of the conservative reaction in the Soviet Union on other fronts as well.

In August, Mr. Ligachev reportedly circulated an initial letter complaining about excesses in rock music.

On Nov. 9, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda published a letter criticizing rock music. The letter, signed by the well-known writer Valentin G. Rasputin, Yuri V. Bondarev and Vasilii I. Belov, called rock "mentally and morally damaging" and said its harmful effects have been proven by scientists and doctors around the world.

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U.S. Doubts Summit Will Be Extended

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — A White House official discounted on Friday any possibility of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, extending his Dec. 7-10 visit to the United States for a summit meeting.

Speculation about a longer visit was prompted by a Soviet official's suggestion that an extension of the meeting might be possible if Mr. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan made significant progress on a strategic arms accord.

"The agenda right now is fixed," said the White House official, who asked not to be identified. "Every hour has just about been accounted for, departure times are set and we have received nothing through any official channel from the Soviet government that they are interested in reopening that."

"I don't expect it to go beyond Thursday," the official said. He was responding to questions about a suggestion made Thursday by George A. Arbatov, the Director of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies, that Mr. Gorbachev might spend an extra day or two in the United States if the superpowers were near agreement on a treaty cutting strategic, or long-range nuclear missiles.

"Should it turn out that one more day would be needed to reach agreement on 50 percent cuts in strategic weapons," Mr. Arbatov said in Moscow, "I would risk to forecast that Comrade Gorbachev will stay there a day or two longer to complete that agreement."

The agreement banning shorter and intermediate-range nuclear missiles that is to be signed at the summit meeting has come under fire from Mr. Reagan's fellow conservatives, but his aides have expressed confidence that the accord will be approved by the Senate.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said that the president would travel to Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, where he will try in a speech to rally support for the agreement.

Officials with Mr. Reagan at his California ranch continued to stress that the accord includes unprecedented verification measures. While acknowledging these measures are "not 100 percent perfect," a senior presidential adviser said the pact ensured that Moscow could not gain any military advantage by cheating.

Officials said the leaders were likely to commit their nations to specific measures to aid Central American economic and political reconstruction, and to urge a greater international effort to help Central American nations.

Some joint action on the foreign debt burden was also expected. (AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Raid on Israel Is Applauded by Syria

DAMASCUS (AP) — The newspaper of the governing party applauded on Friday an attack by a Palestinian guerrilla who flew a hang-glider into northern Israel and killed six Israeli soldiers, and the state-run radio said that such "struggling" would continue.

Al-Ba'ath, the paper of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, called the Wednesday raid a "heroic suicide operation." The radio said, "Peace cannot be achieved through the Camp David process, and the oppressed will continue struggling until they regain their usurped rights."

The guerrilla, who was killed, crossed the Israel-Lebanon border and attacked near the northern settlement of Kiryat Shmona. The Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command claimed responsibility. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel blamed Syria on Thursday for allowing the attack to occur.

Philippine Militaries Promise Peace

MANILA (Reuters) — Rebel Philippine soldiers promised in a letter published Friday to end "hostile action against the government." Soldiers said the letter, signed "Soldiers of the Filipino People," was delivered to President Corason C. Aquino this week through an emissary from the rebels.

It was the first apparent move toward reconciliation with Mrs. Aquino since a coup attempt in August by middle-ranking officers led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who remains a fugitive. A senior officer, who requested anonymity, said the letter was approved by Colonel Honasan, who had been under pressure from younger officers.

The letter, published in Manila newspapers, said a recent cabinet shake-up and efforts to help the military, including a substantial pay raise that Mrs. Aquino signed into law Thursday, were "encouraging signs."

Malaysia Journalists Assail Press Laws

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — The National Union of Journalists accused the government Friday of attempting to stomp out press freedom by adding amendments to what it says are already "repressive" press laws.

The government recently moved amendments in Parliament to the 1964 Printing Presses and Publications Act. Last month the government closed four newspapers and arrested 106 people, including several members of Parliament, for allegedly posing a "security threat" to the country.

G. Umashankar, the acting general secretary of the union, which represents more than 1,000 journalists, said the organization failed to understand why the government could not control publications with the numerous laws already at its disposal.

400 Protest Arrests in East Berlin

BERLIN (AP) — About 400 people demonstrated Friday night outside a Lutheran Church in East Berlin to demand the release of two activists arrested after a raid on a church office earlier this week.

There were no reports of arrests, but activists in Weimar, Wismar, Dresden and Halle were detained for questioning Friday and ordered not to travel to Berlin, sources in East Germany said. In East Berlin, 21 persons have been arrested since Tuesday, when the police raided offices of a Lutheran community group. Dissidents said two of those detained were still being held Friday.

Other sources said the East Berlin state attorney's office had threatened a dissident songwriter, Stephan Krawczyk, and his wife, the film director Freya Klier, with arrest if they continued their activities against the Communist government.

Ozal's Party in Stiff Race in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's party is battling to hold off a late challenge to its majority in Parliament in the Turkish election on Sunday, according to opinion polls and political analysts.

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party is considered likely to win what should be the most open election since three years of military rule ended in 1983, but polls show its majority in the new 450-seat chamber could be at risk.

As for the challenge, it is being waged by the Social Democrat Populist Party led by Erdal Inönü, who backs Mr. Ozal's drive to take Turkey into the European Community but is critical of some economic liberalization policies and a rising inflation rate. A private poll in the Istanbul newspaper Gunes said Mr. Ozal's party, needing 226 seats for a majority, would win from 212 to 242 seats. The party had 249 seats in the former Parliament.

Time-Out Is Called in Chess Match

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — Anatoli Karpov, the challenger in the world chess championship, decided to take a time-out Friday, postponing until Monday the 18th game of the match with the titleholder, Garry Kasparov, organizers said Friday.

After 17 games, the score is even at 8.5 points apiece, but Mr. Kasparov has the advantage of retaining his title if the 24-game contest finishes in a 12-12 tie.

For the Record

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, 55, was hospitalized Friday in Nicosia for tests to determine if he had suffered a heart attack, according to hospital sources. (UPI)

Desire O'Hare, 30, wanted in 27 Irish Republican Army killings, was arrested Friday after being wounded in a shoot-out with security forces in southeastern Ireland, a police spokesman said in Dublin. (UPI)

General Yang Dezhi, 77, was succeeded Friday in Beijing as army chief of staff by Chi Haotian, 61, former deputy chief of staff. General Yang's retirement had been expected after he was dropped from the Chinese Communist Party Politburo early this month. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Portugal hopes to start a ferry service between the Algarve resort of Portimao and the Moroccan port of Casablanca within four years, transport officials said Friday. (Reuters)

Air Canada ground workers forced a shutdown of domestic and international flights of the airline Friday when 8,500 of them struck for the second day in Toronto. They are seeking a 7.2-percent raise. (AP)

An expressway between Zurich and Chur, Switzerland, was completed Friday with the opening of a 13.3-kilometer (8.2-mile), four-lane stretch between the towns of Flims and Mur. (AP)

The Dutch government decided Friday to raise the speed limit on its highways to 120 kilometers (75 miles) an hour from 100 kilometers, a government spokesman said. The change takes effect next year. (AP)

Romanian Figure Warns of Repression

United Press International

BUCHAREST — A top Romanian Communist Party member said Friday that the recent workers' demonstrations in Brasov created a "crisis" in the party that he fears will result in mass repression that will isolate Romania "not only from the West but also from the East."

Silviu Brucan, former ambassador to the United States and member of the United Nations, compared the situation with that of Poland in the 1980s. Mass strikes then over working conditions led to the rise of Solidarity and the imposition of martial law.

"The leadership is now facing a hard choice: mass repression, because we are dealing with thousands of workers, or a sincere effort to come to terms with their legitimate grievances," Mr. Brucan said in a statement.

"Certainly, the prevailing trend in the East speaks loudly in favor of the second option," he said, adding

ing: "Repression may only result in total isolation, this time not only from the West but also from the East."

It was the first time a current party member of Mr. Brucan's stature has taken such a stand and it was expected to have an impact on the party hierarchy, in which many officials are believed to privately hold similar views.

About 10,000 workers from the "Red Flag" truck plant, angry over pay cuts, mass layoffs, food shortages and severe energy outbacks, marched from their plant to Communist Party headquarters in the industrial center of Brasov on Nov. 15 in the first major upheaval since a miners' strike in the Jiu valley in 1977.

Joined by others along the way, they broke into party headquarters, chanted anti-government slogans, burned pictures of Nicolai Ceausescu, who has been in power since 1965, and set several fires during an eight-hour rampage that

was put down by riot police equipped with tear gas and dogs, said Romanians familiar with the events.

About 200 people were rounded up two days after the event and some 50 to 60 remain unaccounted for, the sources said.

"Repression will generate a rupture between the party and the working class," said Mr. Brucan, who has been a former acting editor of the Communist Party newspaper Scinteia, the head of Romanian television and who is now a professor of social sciences at the University of Bucharest.

The trouble in Brasov, the center of Romania's ethnic German minority, was believed to have been triggered by an announcement that the workers would be docked 20 percent of their monthly pay for failing to achieve production targets in October. It was the third month this year wages were cut for low productivity.

Mr. Brucan called the develop-

ments a "watershed in Romania's political history as a socialist state. A period of crisis has opened up the relationship between the Communist Party and the working class which until recently has ensured the political stability of the regime."

He said the party was popular in the 1960s because the Romanian economy was doing well and almost three million peasants joined the industrial party force, where they were provided with housing and other social services.

Now, however, several basic foods, including bread, are rationed in parts of Romania, partly because of several years of drought. And a new decree severely cuts the use of electricity for Romanians who already have suffered through several winters in poorly heated, dimly lit apartments.

"The recent decree on energy is actually asking the workers to commit suicide by freezing in their bedrooms," Mr. Brucan said.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



TURKEY FETE FOR ALL — Mike Smith, right, a cartoonist of the Las Vegas Sun, joined about 40 other cartoonists on the lawn of the Capitol in Washington to serve Thanksgiving dinner to about 2,000 needy people.

Washington Parties Less Fun, More Work

Parties in Washington these days are less formal, more functional and usually bigger. The days of Perle Messia, Gwen Calfritz and Marjorie Merriweather Post, who were known first and foremost for their party-giving, are long past.

New limits on individual contributions to political campaigns have made political fund-raising dinners as numerous as they are bland. Corporate America's growing presence in Washington means invitations from big companies to enhance their standing by funding an art exhibit or film premiere.

Washingtonians now have other places to go than parties. More and more theaters and restaurants are opening.

"No one wants to be known as a hostess anymore," says Sandra McElwaine, a longtime capital observer. "In the Perle Messia days, there was a great cachet

Short Takes

A nine-month effort toward stricter smoking regulations in New York state has ended with the state's highest court declaring the regulations invalid because they were issued by the appointive Public Health Council without the approval of the Legislature. The 6-1 decision by the Court of Appeals, which upheld rulings by two lower courts, cannot be appealed in the federal courts because it is based solely on interpretation of state law. That means the smoking issue will now shift back to the Legislature, which has turned down

It's Harvest Time For Christmas Trees

Americans will buy 33.3 million Christmas trees this season, paying \$3 to \$5 a foot (\$9 to \$15 a meter). Three million trees will be imported from Canada. The rest are grown domestically. Michigan and Oregon account for nearly a third of the production.

Gary Riessen, who has 1.75 million Christmas trees on his 2,500-acre (1,000-hectare) farm near Greenville, Michigan, told The New York Times it takes about 10 years to grow a Christmas tree.

The harvest is a race against the weather. Snow interferes with an efficient harvest and so does cold. When the temperature falls more than a few degrees below freezing, the trees are too brittle for baling.

Mr. Riessen expects to ship the last of his trees by Dec. 10. "I really do love Christmas," he says. "It's such a relief when it comes."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

China Filmmaker Assails Party Aide, Accusing Him of Interfering in Arts

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

XIAN, China — China's foremost film studio director has publicly assailed a senior Communist Party official for interfering in the work of the Xian Film Studio and in the arts.

Wu Tianming, who has become a patron to the tiny generation of innovative young filmmakers in China, denounced Mao Shengqian, head of the party propaganda department in Shaanxi Province, as a bureaucratic driven to control the political content of China's best movies.

"He is a typical bureaucrat," Mr. Wu said. "He doesn't understand films but he wants to control film-making. He's a bureaucrat who is influenced by leftist thinking. He is a conservative and ossified thinker."

It is virtually unheard of for a

Defiant of Fear, Haitians Vow to Vote

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — By nightfall, the streets of this city rapidly drain of their bustle and traffic, giving way to a eerie stillness, as Haitians abandon public places to avoid the violence that nightly claims more victims.

By daybreak, groups gather on street corners, in courtyards and in the offices of political candidates to tally the overnight toll of soldiers, members of neighborhood patrols and other citizens and to discuss their determination to vote on Sunday in the country's first democratically organized election in 30 years.

The civilian patrols were organized this week to put an end to anti-election terrorist attacks by soldiers popularly believed to be linked to the regime of former President Jean-Claude Duvalier. Although the civilian patrols apparently yielded the streets to heavily

armed army patrols on Wednesday night, there is a growing popular sentiment that the country's elections must be held regardless of the level of violence or intimidation.

In a hillside neighborhood overlooking central Port-au-Prince, a large crowd gathered in the torrid midday sun around the body of a man who neighbors said had ignored their advice, wandered out after midnight and was shot in the head by soldiers.

As bystanders compared accounts of the killing of the young man, people shouted angrily: "We're going to vote anyway! We won't be abused!"

Laced in the comments of a wide range of Haitians is a profound resentment of the years of abuse of power at the hands of the Duvalier dynasty, abuse that many say has continued under the military government that replaced it.

One man, Jean Regie, who stood in the sun to hear a recorded campaign speech from one of the many

presidential candidates, said: "The people in power have the reflexes of Duvalierists. They know they are employees, like everybody else, but they don't know that they are supposed to work for us."

"Thirty years is enough," Mr. Regie added. "They are well organized militarily and economically, and we don't have a thing, but Sunday will be our day."

Although rumors are born, die and are reborn by the hour in this country—where telephone service is unreliable and not widely available, and pined, narrow roads impede investigation—one rumor laden with fear is persistent: that military officers, fearing popular reprisals for their misdeeds, will cancel or postpone the elections to avoid losing power.

In the crowded headquarters of the Provisional Electoral Committee, where officials greeted arriving international observers and foreign journalists and met on final plans for the election, a spokesman for

the committee, René Belance, warned that "I doubt the soldiers can govern the country" if the elections are suspended.

"The popular opposition would be so strong and persistent that all activity here would come to a standstill," Mr. Belance said.

"The government has failed to rein in the death squads," he added, "because they don't understand that each time there is an act of violence against the populace, there is an increased will to vote."

At the office of Sylvio C. Claude, a Baptist minister who is running for president, supporters waiting to greet him discussed the night's death toll, with some saying eight people had died and others citing much higher figures.

One supporter, Jean-Claude Christophe, said that "we will react very strongly to any annulment" of the election. "In our famine and misery," he said, "we're already dead. There's nothing more to fear."

In Chicago, Jockeying Amid the Mourning

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — The death of Harold Washington, the city's first black mayor, turned Chicago politics upside down even before the city had time to pause for mourning.

Mr. Washington, who was a flamboyant, bear-like man of 285 pounds (130 kilograms), had become a larger-than-life figure in the last five years in much the same way as the man he was compared to in death, former Mayor Richard J. Daley.

The mayor governed with a coalition of blacks, Hispanics and white liberals. He was the glue that held together the coalition.

With Mr. Washington gone, it is unclear what will happen to it. According to the 1980 census, 40 percent of the city's population is black, and 14 percent is Hispanic.

When the mayor died Wednesday, confusion quickly set in at City Hall, and it was unclear this week who, if anyone, was in charge. "Buddha is dead," one alderman said. "Everyone has to get out of their head that Buddha isn't here."

Chicago deals crassly with its politicians in life and death. Local television anchors were discussing Mr. Washington's successor on Wednesday a full hour before he was pronounced dead of a heart attack at age 65.

Dozens of politicians and hangers-on more crowded into the city council chambers on Thursday for what was supposed to be only a news conference as most Americans sat down for a Thanksgiving Day meal.

It was clear that the jockeying for power had begun in earnest as would-be mayors buttonholed aldermen and moved from television cameras to television screens.

Richard F. Mell, an alderman who emerged as the leading white mayoral candidate, apologized for the city's crassness. "Chicago is probably one of the most political cities in the country," he said. "Until the Bears started winning, politics was the biggest game in town."

Alderman David D. Orr, who held the largely honorary post of vice mayor, was sworn in as interim mayor on Thursday morning. Next week, the 50-member city council will choose an acting mayor, who will serve until the next city election in April 1989.

Mr. Washington's death was eerily similar to Daley's 11 years ago. So was the situation he left.

Both men died of heart attacks during the holiday season, Daley just before Christmas and Mr. Washington on Thanksgiving eve. Both spent the last day of their lives at work. Both died at Northwestern Memorial Hospital as the same doctor, John H. Sanders, fought to save them.

And, more important, neither Daley nor Mr. Washington left an obvious successor.

Daley's failure to do so led to more than a decade of political warfare that split the city along racial lines, which were only beginning to fade at Mr. Washington's death. Mr. Washington was the third, and most skillful, mayor in that period.

Mr. Washington symbolized a different type of politics than Da-

le, the legendary "boss" of the old Chicago Democratic machine. He was a product of emerging black political power and the press politics of the 1980s.

Mr. Washington ran in 1983 as a reformer, defeating two Irish Catholics in the Democratic primary—Richard M. Daley, the son of the former mayor, and Jazm M. Byrne, a former mayor and Daley cabinet member. In the general election, he defeated a liberal Jewish Republican, Bernard E. Epton.

Mr. Washington did not achieve most of his agenda for change. But he became a symbol of black political power and expectations in a city long dominated by a white-controlled power structure.

There are 18 blacks on the city council; 26 votes are needed to elect the acting mayor.

French Militant, Hurt During Protest, Dies

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A militant member of the leftist General Confederation of Labor, Lucien Barbier, died Thursday. He was injured by the police Nov. 6 during a demonstration in Amiens and had been in a coma since.

Mr. Barbier, a member of the Communist Party, was injured during a demonstration organized by the union in front of a conference center where regional officials were holding an economic forum. The union accused the police of attacking the protesters, while the police said the protesters had used tear-gas grenades.

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China Filmmaker Assails Party Aide, Accusing Him of Interfering in Arts

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It is virtually unheard of for a

South Africa Bans Rally Of Opponent

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — A police commander banned on Friday a rally scheduled for Saturday at which a freed African National Congress leader, Govan Mbeki, was to make his first public address.

The police commissioner for the Port Elizabeth area, where the outdoor rally was to take place, said in an official notice that he had issued the ban "for the purposes of public safety and the maintenance of public order."

The rally was to have been held at a stadium in Zwijndrecht, a black township near Port Elizabeth. Mr. Mbeki, 77, has lived in the area since he was freed from a life-imprisonment term on Nov. 6.

It would have been the second authorized public meeting for the African National Congress since the guerrilla organization was outlawed in 1960.

■ **Film on Biko Is Allowed**

Sir Richard Attenborough's film about the black consciousness leader Steve Biko has been passed by South African censors uncensored and without any restrictions on showings. The Washington Post reported from Johannesburg.

The film, "Cry Freedom," portrays Mr. Biko's death from brain damage in 1977 after long questioning in prison by security policemen. It also traces his friendship with a white newspaper editor, Donald Woods.

The film was widely expected to be banned by the government publications committee. But the committee viewed it on Thursday in Cape Town and issued an approval on Friday.

Braam Coetzee, director of publications, said the committee was "completely aware of the speculation and everything else about the film," but approached the screening objectively.

What's Cooking in Britain? Alligator

By Warren Geller
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In what may take a small bite out of the U.S. trade deficit, alligator meat from Louisiana is making a bit in Britain.

"My sales have tripled to 1,500 pounds a week," said Jim Moran, a London fish dealer who has introduced farm-raised Louisiana alligator meat to British palates.

"Harrods just rang up this morning and bought their first 12-pound lot," he said Friday.

The meat, he said, is retailing for £6.50 (about \$12) per pound for the frozen packs, while fresh tails, are selling at £10.50 per pound. One pound is about half a kilogram.

"Tails are definitely the choicest morsel," he said.

Mr. Moran got the idea to import and market alligator meat when he attended a seafood culinary conference in New Orleans in September. He started selling it four weeks ago.

The meat is classified as seafood, although in taste and texture it is more like veal or chicken and is high in protein and low in fat.

The filets are boneless but have some gristle.

Mr. Moran said that his family-owned company, R.W. Larkin Fishmongers, is the only importer of alligator meat in Britain. Weekly shipments are flown into Gatwick Airport. Buyers include restaurants and retailers in London, and some in Scotland and Wales. "We've just started negotiations with parties in France and Ireland," he added.

A wholesaler of exotic fish at Billingsgate fish market, Mr. Moran recommends 20 different recipes, including Gator Scallops, Gator Primavera and Alligator Beignets. Lorraine, an alligator egg roll.

At Chemies, a French restaurant on the outskirts of town, "We're serving it in butter, and then preparing it in a fruit sauce with a touch of garlic," said Joanne Gravier, the head chef. "It's very popular; everybody's anxious to try it."

Mazzi's, a popular London seafood restaurant, is cooking 20 pounds of the meat a week, and some customers are coming back for more. However, not everyone wants seconds. Jack Angell, a Mazzi's frequenter from Devon, said: "It tasted like tough veal. It wasn't disgusting, it was just rather boring."

Lord Duncan-Sandys Is Dead at 79

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lord Duncan-Sandys, 79, a politician who was one of Churchill's closest aides at the height of the war and a diplomat who negotiated the independence of nearly a dozen colonies and territories in the 1960s, died Thursday in London.

Lord Duncan-Sandys was a leading figure in his country's political affairs for nearly four decades. A tall, elegantly tailored man with red hair and a notorious temper, he also enjoyed special prominence as the husband of Churchill's eldest daughter, Diana.

Elected a Conservative member of Parliament at 27, Duncan Sandys, as he was known before he was made a peer in 1974, made a name for himself as an advocate of military preparedness in the late 1930s, and directed key military actions as a junior member of Churchill's cabinet during World War II.

(NYT, Reuters)

Sir John Colville, Aide to Prime Ministers

LONDON (AP) — Sir John Colville, 72, principal private secretary to Churchill and two other prime ministers — Neville Chamberlain and Clement Attlee — died Thursday, his family said.

From 1947 to 1949, he was secretary to Princess Elizabeth before she became queen.

Dr. Edgar Berman, Author and Physician

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Edgar Berman, 68, an author, columnist, surgeon and personal physi-

cian to former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, died of a heart attack Wednesday in Baltimore.

In 1970, Dr. Berman was forced to resign from the Democratic National Committee's planning council after he enraged some women by saying they were unduly affected by physiological factors.

John H.F. Haskell, Banker and Diplomat

NEW YORK (NYT) — John H.F. Haskell, 83, a retired banker and a former diplomat and officer of the New York Stock Exchange, died Tuesday aboard the Queen Elizabeth 2 en route to New York. He lived in Grasse, France.

Mr. Haskell graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1925 and later pursued a career on Wall Street. He was a vice president of the New York Stock Exchange from the late 1930s until 1955.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

INF: An Accord of Value

The arms treaty that is now all but ready for signing is bringing President Reagan something less than the full-throated congratulations he might have expected for a successful negotiation. And it was in major ways a successful negotiation. In heavy weather Mr. Reagan held the alliance together and made the Soviet back down in their bold attempt at the nuclear intimidation of Europe. The agreement he got does not merely top off certain categories of weapons but eliminates them. It provides for unequal reductions in areas of Soviet numerical superiority to achieve a balanced result. It includes verification measures of unprecedented sweep and intrusiveness. It contributes to strategic stability by removing the American weapons that could hit Moscow so quickly that the Soviets, seeing or fearing their coming in a crisis, might fire off a big barrage.

Why then are so many people so grim?

Some say the agreement may be more trouble than it is worth. It covers only 4 percent of Soviet warheads, whose targets can easily be covered by other warheads. Its verification, notwithstanding the 200 pages of fine print, is not foolproof. It raises all sorts of questions of whether Europe is losing a degree of certainty of American nuclear patronage and of whether NATO can henceforth hold up its end in conventional arms, an area where the East has

important advantages. The problem is "not so much INF," says Senator James McCrory, Republican of Idaho, "but what's next."

But come now. The intermediate-range nuclear forces were never supposed to solve the West's every strategic and political dilemma. They were a response to an urgent Soviet-created problem that Ronald Reagan inherited. It turns out to be the political gateway to other questions, which must be dealt with on their merits. The acknowledged limitations of INF are not so much crippling flaws as incentives to get on with other business. This is ignored by the company of naysayers that includes many of the original one-dimensional Reaganites, like Senator McCrory, and most of the Republican presidential hopefuls. With increasing boldness, they now patronize their ostensible chief as an apostate and as a lame duck seeking to revive a fading presidency by an arms-control fling with Mikhail Gorbachev. Democrats are more supportive but wish to put some of their own fingerprints on Mr. Reagan's diplomatic handwork.

All this promises to complicate the ratification of the INF treaty and to tighten the pressure on Mr. Reagan as he tackles other questions with Mr. Gorbachev. But INF is an agreement of value, and it should not be lost in the political shuffle.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let Banks Sell Securities

Does the stock market crash undermine the case for allowing commercial banks to compete in the securities business? No, say two financial heavyweights, William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve. They say that the potential benefits of careful liberalization far outweigh the risks to the stability of the system.

They are right, but it won't be easy to assemble a coalition strong enough to overcome opposition from investment bankers.

The Glass-Steagall Act, passed after hundreds of bank failures in the 1930s, created a wall between banking and the securities business. Without the wall, it was argued, banks would be vulnerable to a stock market crash and the banking system would be dragged down with the securities dealers. Looking back, it is far from clear that Congress diagnosed the ailment correctly in 1933, or provided the right prescription.

No amount of regulation could protect the solvency of banks in an economic collapse like that of the early 1930s. The system's real protection is not Glass-Steagall, but a combination of government deposit insurance and the commitment of the Federal Reserve to act as a lender of last resort to banks.

Senator Proxmire, long skeptical about bank reform, has now concluded that competition from banks would drive down underwriting fees, often running to millions of dollars on large transactions, without significantly weakening the banking system. His bill would add a layer of protection for

depositors by requiring banks to run their securities affiliates as separate businesses with separate capital. And it would prevent huge banks from monopolizing the securities business by limiting market concentration and by setting strict conflict-of-interest rules.

The Proxmire plan does not go far enough. It would not allow banks to sell insurance or to broker real estate. That concession may mute opposition from insurance and real estate lobbies. But it offers nothing to diversified financial companies, like Merrill Lynch and American Express, that are interested in going into the banking business. And it leaves no goodies for smaller banks that would like to sell insurance, but could care less about underwriting securities.

Congressional reformers face long odds in their quest to defeat entrenched investment banking interests. But as Robert Litan, an economist at the Brookings Institution, notes, the banks may not wait for Congress to act. State legislatures can legally give state-chartered banks the right to enter related businesses. And with the tacit approval of the federal regulators who oversee deposit insurance, some states have already expanded bank powers.

So the real choice is between piecemeal bank deregulation by the states and uniform national reforms buttressed by increased regulatory scrutiny. Sooner or later — preferably sooner — a majority in Congress will understand that this is no choice at all and pass something like the Proxmire plan.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Michigan Gets Hotter

In Michigan the political battle among Republican candidates is getting hotter than ever. Not that the voters are involved: Michigan Republicans use an old system, termed by the Democrats' rules but still on the state law books, under which 9,000 precinct delegates elected in August 1986 meet in conventions in 83 counties next Jan. 14. There they will choose 1,800 delegates to a state convention in Grand Rapids, which meets Jan. 29 and selects the state's 77 delegates to the national convention in New Orleans. These will be the first delegates selected by either party: whoever wins the most, or does the best job exceeding expectations, will get juicy headlines and priceless television time, which could make a difference in Iowa, New Hampshire and the other states that vote before Super Tuesday, March 8.

The favorites to win most of the delegates now are the Reverend Pat Robertson and Representative Jack Kemp of New York. Their followers, in coalition, elected enough delegates last winter to control the February 1987 state convention and elect a majority on the party's state central committee. Strategists for Vice President George Bush, who spent more than \$1 million and thought they elected more precinct delegates in 1986, have fought back furiously. Both sides have used a familiar tactic of people facing defeat in a contest: They have tried to change the rules. The Bush forces tried to get the Democratic state House and the governor to give local and party officials automatic votes at county conventions. The

Democrats, with nothing at stake, said no. Then the Bush people in various counties changed the rule that said state delegates are elected countywide at-large and started to subdivide counties to maximize their strength. In response, the Robertson-Kemp coalition threatens to have the state central committee change the rules to require county at-large elections. The Bush people complain that this would violate state law and an April 1987 agreement between the camps not to change any rules. The Robertson and Kemp people say the Bush people violated the agreement first. So there!

It should be obvious to anyone who has stayed with this account so far that there is no right or wrong in any of this. Both sides want to win, and naturally both care more about winning than they do about the sanctity of party rules and agreements. The Michigan Republicans who complain that their party is being torn apart by newcomers backing different presidential candidates had set themselves up for this and deserve no sympathy. The complaints of Pete Secchia, the Bush leader in the state, about "fascist tactics," and his comparison of the Bush forces (wait till you hear this) to victims of Nazi persecution, are as deplorable as anything you are likely to hear this year — at least we hope. Michigan Republicans are demonstrating the interesting fact that it is not just Democrats who can lose the point of politics in a preposterous and frustrating obsession with rules.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Bleaker Picture in Seoul

Four months ago South Korea's political future looked bright with promise. President Chun Doo Hwan's regime had agreed to allow the country's first direct presidential election in 16 years. The first peaceful transfer of power in the nation's history appeared to be on the edge of achievement. This is no longer the sure-thing that it once appeared. Opposition leaders have failed to maintain their agreement that only one of them would seek the presidency. Unless one

of them gives way, the Dec. 16 balloting will see the anti-government vote divided. Meanwhile, the campaign has brought out and exacerbated ancient regional animosities.

What is shaping up is an election whose winner is likely to be chosen by only a minority of voters and whose victory, fairly or not, almost surely will prompt claims of fraud or intimidation. South Korea could yet have a peaceful transfer of power next February. But there is no assurance that things will stay peaceful after that.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

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OPINION

For a Strong Defense and Openness to the East

By Richard von Weizsäcker

Mr. von Weizsäcker is president of West Germany.

BERLIN — We are standing at the start of a new chapter in international military history. It would be an exaggeration to maintain that everyone in West and East is happy with the double-zero solution. Some talk of disarmament and a crisis of confidence in NATO. Are they justified? The only people who can really be disappointed are those who, contrary to all government statements, wanted to deploy Western medium-range missiles in Europe permanently and for their own sake, and not as a means to bring the withdrawal of the Soviet SS-20s.

Whether disarmament and arms control will be a complete success remains uncertain. The difficulties are enormous. We must think in very long terms. The battle for influence, power and predominance will not disappear, either worldwide or regionally. Arms and military power will continue to play a role, but the role will be changing.

To use military force where nuclear weapons are involved remains suicidal. It makes little sense, in the East-West context, to develop game plans based on the difference between military operations that are geographically limited and those that are not so limited. There would be an escalation in either case. There is no really valid strategy of limited war between nuclear powers. Certainly we Germans are not willing to concede that the only nuclear arms left on the continent should be the short-range weapons that can be aimed only at German soil, East or West. We would see no sense in the use of such weapons in any circumstances. But the reason for this is not that some partners in the alliance — namely we Germans — would be "more dead" than others. There would be no comparatives or superlatives in a nuclear war between East and West.

Two things are important. We must be willing and able to defend ourselves so that the risk remains too high for any would-be aggressor. And we must be able to cope with a situation in which military force would be used against us not in the form of a senseless armed attack but as a means of political pressure.

We should not sacrifice our ability to defend ourselves to the hope for change in the Soviet system. But should we be afraid of cooperation?

Without a defensive capacity of our own we would not be able to develop relations with the Soviet Union and its allies. And without a policy of détente, the security of all Europe would be built on clay. This brings us to the recent developments in the Soviet Union — to perestroika.

The Soviet leadership is seeking a road to reform, but not as a favor to us. Mr. Gorbachev is a Marxist-Leninist. Since he says so himself, there is no reason to doubt him. We may not

bright's great old idea of an "international education exchange" between two different systems. Nobody in the West should sacrifice his ability to defend himself to the hope for change in the Soviet system. But how, if not through cooperation, particularly in the context of perestroika, can we hope to solve the tasks of the next century? How else can we embark on the exchange of ideas and people, on greater transparency and interdependence between East and West?

We have learned that cooperation and encounters between East and West are not one-way streets of giving and taking. I do not remember a single personal contact in Warsaw, Moscow, Budapest or Dresden that did not make an impression on me and stimulate me.

No one can be sure that cooperation will bring us closer to solving our shared problems before it is too late. But who would want to accept responsibility for letting the chance — even a slight chance — slip by?

The division of Europe is nowhere more painful than in Berlin and Germany. And it is a perfectly natural human reaction that we Germans of the West should continue to remain close to our feelings to the other Germans, who live outside the Federal Republic.

We are deeply committed to the West: we are attached to the values and objectives of our constitution; and these convictions tie us to our friends in the Western democracies. We have no other option; and we are not looking for one. But we would lose our credibility in our own eyes if we lost the sense of belonging that we share with all those — not only Germans but also Poles, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians and many Soviet citizens — who live on the other side of the dividing line that runs through Europe. They are men and Europeans just as we are. We do not want to move borders, but to make them more human.

These comments, from a speech last month to the Aspen Institute in Berlin, were excerpted and translated by the International Herald Tribune.

Prerevolutionary Romania, Postrevolutionary Poland

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Romania today is in a prerevolutionary situation, and Poland in a postrevolutionary one. The fundamental stability of the Communist bloc in Eastern Europe has for years been taken for granted in the West. The suggestion that the region incorporates explosions about to go off is thought exotic.

Soviet military power is thought to guarantee that nothing really can change in the East. The condition of the universe, though, is movement; the Soviet Union does not escape, nor do its satellite states. They move in individual and increasingly eccentric orbits about a Soviet moon whose gravitational force, as Mikhail Gorbachev admits, has waned.

Romania is already a country that resists Soviet influence, despite formal and ideological links that scarcely conceal the real state of affairs. The political affinities of Romania's present leaders are more to former Emperor Boka, or to Byzantium in its decadence, than to Soviet Marxism. Marxism in Romania is

merely a conventional, and potentially dispensable, rationalization for a brutally economic, capricious, and megalomaniacal personal dictatorship.

Nicolas Ceausescu and his wife, Elena ("He," as she is known), have plunged their country on an irrational economic course producing hunger, cold and poverty for their people. Since 1984, the Ceausescus' obsession has been the destruction and reconstruction of the center of Bucharest in pharaonic monumental glorification of themselves.

Mr. Ceausescu is also determined, for motives no one quite understands, to repay Romania's external debts ahead of schedule and at any cost to his people. This has meant peatery of food and energy, loss of industrial production as a result, and wage cuts in retaliation for industry's failure to meet its quotas. It is all quite demoralized.

This has produced mounting unrest. In February, there was a student rebellion in Iasi, in Moldavia in the northeast, protesting the lack of food and of electricity for light and heat. Workers reportedly joined the students. Worker riots involving thousands took place earlier this month at the Transylvanian city of Brasov, in central Romania, with two police killed. The army is said to have "besieged" the city to regain control.

A Romanian who recently left the country writes, nonetheless, that "the system reproduces and supports itself. It can't collapse, any more than prewar Stalinist Russia after 20 years of mismanagement and shortages." There is in the Romanians' history, as in Russia's, a record of passivity in the face of suffering and misrule.

The folk poem at the source of

Romanian national identity, "Miorita," concerns a shepherd betrayed by fellow Romanians. The dying man asks that his mother be told he that he has left her to marry a princess. In the poem, he actually makes the earth his bride, "sycamores and firs... our guests, Great mountains for priests, birds for musicians..." But there is a limit to what any people will endure. There is no "great patriotic war" to protect the Ceausescus, as there was for Stalin. Moscow itself would like them removed, though not by revolution.

Poland is a nation that repeatedly has maintained its national and cultural autonomy under foreign occupation. It does so today, as in the 18th and 19th centuries, when the country was partitioned by Russia, Prussia and Austria, and again under the Germans in World War II.

There is a "real" Polish nation, which has learned how to defy imposed authority. The Jaruzelski government finds itself in continuous negotiation with the "real" nation, the latter expressing itself through the Roman Catholic Church, the Solidarity movement, and other more or less overt autonomous groups.

The national referendum this Sunday, in which voters will be asked to endorse a series of political reforms deliberately interlarded with measures of economic austerity, is a new attempt by the "legal" authority to strike a bargain with the real nation. The political reforms envisage a second, representative, legislative house with limited power, and legal recognition of independent political "discussion groups." The real nation has reason to doubt that the bargain would be kept, but the referendum and the changes proposed are "interesting," as Lech Walesa himself says.

Poland changes, uneasily, as does Romania. There was a shocked, even



Nicolae Ceausescu, overthrown by Solidarity.

common, political silence in Eastern Europe in the first years after the Soviet destruction of independent political institutions there, between 1944 and 1988. But afterward came the 1956 uprisings in Hungary and Poland, the Prague Spring of 1968, and then the emergence of Solidarity in Poland, with its aftermath. The curiosity of Romania's situation is that Mr. Ceausescu himself has led his country away from direct Soviet domination, just as popular resistance has done for Poland.

With such measures and by bitter events, the East European peoples have regained a raised measure of autonomy. The position of the Soviet Union has weakened. Today, the Soviet Union's two longest and most vulnerable European borders, those with Romania and Poland, are, in political terms, more insecure than they have been since the 1920s.

International Herald Tribune.
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Battles Are Raging All Along Pennsylvania Avenue

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The fight between Congress and the Reagan administration is trickier even than it seems. Modest last-minute budget compromise is not yet assured of adoption. In fact, the threat of automatic cuts under the Gramm-Rudman budget law is still the main hope for making it stick.

There was a more ambitious plan, which included a delay in Social Security cost-of-living increases, balanced by a delay in income tax cuts. The idea was to seal it in secrecy at the White House with all the major players present, including the chairmen of both the national party and congressional campaign committees, and then announce it with a dramatic show of bipartisan accord.

It did not work, not only because President Reagan did not like it, but

because there was no conviction that Congress could deliver it. It seemed too dangerous, in the view of Thomas Foley of Washington, the House majority leader. It would have brought a euphoric surge in financial markets with the risk of a more spectacular crash than October's Black Monday if the bill failed to pass.

Hard-liners in both parties were holding out against their leaders, for ideological and political reasons. The Republicans were burned in 1982 because "we Democrats demagogued them" on not touching a cent of Social Security, as one congressman said, and now they are determined that it won't happen again. Democrats were hurt in 1984 for wanting to raise taxes, and many do

not want to be out on that limb again.

Instead of a package of trade-offs on a jointly responsible measure, the standoff was bringing what was called "disappearing majorities," in effect a tacit bipartisan refusal to offer unpleasant medicine.

The public wants firm and coherent leadership, no added taxes and no cuts in each group's favorite spending programs, Washington concluded. In other words, the public is not yet convinced that the economy is in trouble and that vigorous measures are needed, and nobody wants to take the blame for telling them that a little squeeze is not enough. The United States will not get the kind of leadership it is calling for that way.

The parties are divided within themselves on practically everything. It is not just the Democratic majority in Congress confronting a stubborn Republican administration. Each side is worried more about its own ultra than about getting on with the branch of government at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the White House, insiders say, the National Security Council is functioning again as originally intended, a quiet coordinating body as it was in the Ford administration under Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser. This is a relief from past tensions, but it is also a damper on initiative, reinforced by end-of-term lethargy. It is startling to hear White House staff members themselves complain about lack of leadership.

At the State Department, relief that the treaty on medium-range Soviet and American missiles is at last ready for a summit signature is tempered by fears of a tough, ugly fight for ratification. Again, there is not enough sense that the public really wants to move on arms control to limit the impact of critics.

There is similar confrontation, not confrontation, on Nicaragua. For the time being, management of the Gulf conflict is less of an abrasive issue than it was when the refueling and dispatch of the Navy began with awkward, ambiguous explanations. But

there is no sign of anything likely to produce a way out in the near term, and things could get a lot worse.

So the view from here is murky. It is not surprising that both America's friends and adversaries are confused. There is no reason to think that the government is going to pull itself together soon and be able to make sound and effective decisions. The worst administration infighting may be over now that Casper Weinberger has left the Defense Department, William Webster has taken over as CIA, succeeding the late William Casey, and a not-so-controversial judge has been nominated to the Supreme Court.

But the capital still does not feel that it has a clear message from the country to shape up and solve problems instead of haggling over pet provisions. The war is not just between the ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. It is up and down the street, because there is not enough demand for a truce.

The New York Times.

A Credible Agenda For Louvre II

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The budget deficit agreement between President Reagan and Congress for \$76 billion in savings over two years is supposed to be phase one of a grand plan to restore the confidence of financial markets shaken by Black Monday. And phase two is a meeting, to be called soon, of the finance ministers and central bankers of the seven major industrial nations to regenerate economic cooperation and stabilize exchange rates.

But Treasury Secretary James Baker and his opposite numbers face a major dilemma as they prepare for that G-7 meeting. Can they produce a credible accord, especially if stabilizing the dollar is a major goal?

The last time the major powers met was in February at the Louvre Palace in Paris. Amid high expectations, the ministers and central bankers undertook to stabilize exchange rates around then-current levels. Within eight months, the accord collapsed.

Now, there is new pressure for a new agreement to stabilize currencies "at around current levels" — which are, of course, down from Louvre I. All of America's partners — but especially West Germany, Japan and Britain — want to be assured that the dollar will fall no further. If it does, it will cripple their export business.

But many economists worry that in its anxiety to convey a sense of stability to financial markets, the G-7 nations may again be writing a contract they cannot fulfill. "Their credibility is so damaged from the previous meeting that another premature agreement to stabilize rates could be devastating," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics.

European and Japanese leaders, more concerned with symbolism than substance, have welcomed the U.S. budget accord because it permits the G-7 process to be resumed. But a special two-day meeting of international economists in Washington last week unanimously said that at best, it will level off the U.S. budget deficit at around \$150 billion a year for the next two years.

The leadership's excuse for not doing better was that they did not feel as much pressure from Main Street as from Wall Street. The "real" economy is not all that bad. I asked Majority Leader Thomas Foley of Washington what would have happened to the deficit-reduction package if the Dow Jones Industrial Average had plunged another 200 points during the last few days of the negotiations. His answer: It would have speeded up the negotiations, but not changed the size or composition of the package significantly.

Is it possible then, for a Louvre II to produce a meaningful agreement that the public and the markets will take seriously? And if they do, how long will the honeymoon last?

Assessing the Congress soon delivers all that the White House and congressional team promised, which is probable, the optimum result from a new G-7 meeting would include:

• A solid commitment by West Germany to expand its economy, enabling Western Europe to speed its recovery. The dean of German economists, Herbert Giersch, told the Bergsten meeting that the Kohl government can and must stimulate the West German economy to soak up badly unused and underused resources.

• A commitment by Japan to continue the expansion program already under way for four to five years.

• A U.S. willingness to reduce interest rates, if its partners go along, and a firm anti-protectionist policy. (Mr. Foley detected a softening of attitude among Capitol Hill protectionists after the stock market crash.)

The tough issue is exchange rates. It would make sense to use language that avoids the trap of again stabilizing the dollar at a level that the exchange markets will not buy. Mr. Bergsten's suggestion is a promise to keep rates not "at current levels" but within a wide range — say, 10 percent to either side of levels prevailing when the accord is signed.

Those would be fairly realistic commitments. The West Germans should be worried, not only by the drop in their own stock market but by their stagnating economy. Japan has been able to live with — the higher yen — and could probably endure a rate of 120 to the dollar. This would represent another 10 percent appreciation of the yen.

For America, the big test may come next year, as work begins on the fiscal 1989 budget. The markets may force budget negotiators to work harder next year — even though it will be a presidential election year.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Club Life for All

LONDON — Within a few months past, six new London clubs have formed. It is marvelous how quickly the members' lists fill up. Despite this multiplication, there is always a sufficient number of men young and old to support new ventures for nowadays when Jack vehemently asserts that "it's as good as his master," everybody must have his club. Why not indeed, since the rule is to admit the first thousand or two without entrance money? Of course there was a time, and not very distant either, when the fact of belonging to a good club gave a man a certain cachet.

1912: The Peace Talks

PARIS — Although peace negotiations between the Balkan States and Turkey continue, the Turks do not seem disposed to accept the allies' demands. They maintain that their retention of Adrianople is necessary for the defense of Constantinople.

SOFIA — A large part of Adrianople is on fire through the dropping of pyroxylon bombs from aeroplanes. DURAZZO — The Albanian national flag has been hoisted at the Government Building. The functionaries have been peacefully persuaded to accept the new regime or clear out.

1937: Japan Is Warned

WASHINGTON — Strong representations have been made to Japan regarding the concern of the United States over reports that the Japanese had seized the Chinese maritime customs, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced (on Nov. 27). Officials fear that Shanghai and other shipping centers will be treated like the customs depots taken over at the time of the invasion of Manchuria in 1932, which virtually put an end to foreign competition against Japanese goods. Concern arises from the fact that 55 percent of the exports of the United States to China, representing about \$47 million, pass through Shanghai.

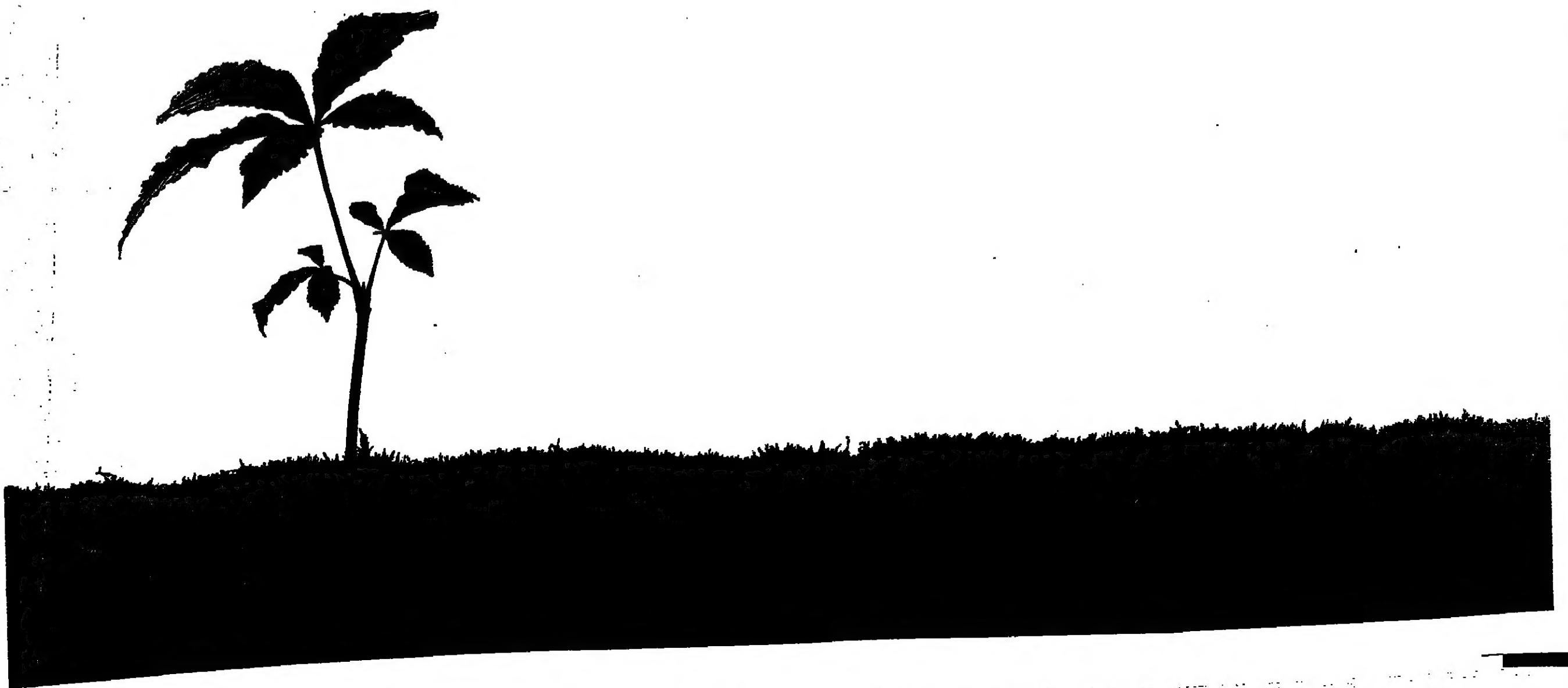
WE STARTED WITH A BIG IDEA.

noire," by Modigliani.

963,000 francs. Laurence's
portrait of Madame D., dated
1911, seems hugely priced to
Westerners. A Tokyo company
acquired Monet's "Arbres au
l'eau, Printemps à Giverny,"
in 1985, for 7,922,000 francs.
The sale price that day was a
record for a landscape by Camille
Pissarro. "Un Vengeur à Poissy
sur la Seine," bought at a bargain
price of 3,963,000 francs, by the artist
Delon, who is one of the most
important art investors.

Picard played his hand as
his partner Tayan had handled
public relations since 1976.
When the clouds clear in
three or four years and from
long last unfolds its legend
the rest of the European Com-
munity, allowing free competition
in the art market, the Acer Picard
group will be well worth watch-

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By working with our customers on their individual problems, together we could not only produce adequate solutions, but also we would benefit from having a deeper understanding of the market needs.

So the first objective was for Bull to become flexible enough to be able to respond effectively to the individual needs in an international market.

To achieve this we decided to develop inter-communicating systems that were not only adaptable in the extreme, but that respected our customers' freedom. In other words, systems that would allow any individual workstation to plug directly into other data processing, telematic or office automation services on the system.

Everything that we have done for years in terms of development has been done in line with this strategy.

CUSTOMERS' FREEDOM.

The competitiveness of a company today depends on the quality of its people and the uses made of its capital of information. By developing systems that can communicate more freely with each other, Bull brings its customers more efficient circulation of, but also interaction with, their total capital of information.

For Bull's customers, this greater freedom to communicate means greater freedom to choose, to combine and, ultimately, to grow.

Freedom to choose among large and medium systems, among scientific and industrial minicomputers, among distributed data processing and office automation systems, among professional micro-computers.

Freedom to combine, allowing Bull's products and systems to be integrated into existing structures, even those made with material from other manufacturers.

Freedom to grow, because Bull is dedicated to adapting itself and its solutions to the evolution and growth of its customers.

THE TREE OF COMMUNICATION.

To symbolize Bull's commitment to communication, growth and flexibility, the tree was a natural choice. Constantly evolving, with its roots in solid ground and its branches reaching for the sky, the tree is present throughout the world, in as many shapes and sizes as there are businesses and organizations.

Small trees, like small systems, need to be nurtured in order to grow. And as they grow, circulation, be it of information or of life-giving sap, is of the utmost importance.

To do this, the tree must draw on all the resources in its environment. The larger the tree – or the system – grows, the more it must communicate, interact and exchange, across time and across space.

This growth happens naturally, but not always predictably, and it is Bull's strength to have understood that companies need the freedom to expand in a way that is germane to their specific concerns and needs.

HONEYWELL BULL INC.: A NEW DIMENSION.

Growing out of our aim to put Groupe Bull at the forefront of the world computer market by 1990 was our agreement with Honeywell and NEC to form Honeywell Bull Inc.

This not only gives us the complete spectrum of computer hardware and software we need for the benefit of our customers. But it will also add considerably to our detailed understanding of the global market, and give us a worldwide presence and size to face market requirements.

For Groupe Bull, control of Honeywell Bull Inc. is furthermore an outstanding opportunity to complete its European presence and gain access to the US market by benefiting from the close ties established between Bull's teams and those of Honeywell over the past 17 years.

In the light of this agreement, the expansion of co-operation with the Japanese group NEC is in keeping with Bull's strategy of alliances in which it is presently engaged with European industrialists.

PREPARING THE GROUND FOR FUTURE GROWTH.

Heavy commitment to a continuing program of research has to be at the root of all our future developments.

Our program is as

deep as it is broad to give us the strongest of foundations. And it is carried out in line with our strategy of cooperation in partnership with both university and industrial laboratories.

So, for instance, in conjunction with other major European computer companies, we are exploring the area of artificial intelligence and the products that can be developed from it.

We are involved with our customers to help them improve the efficiency of the software they have developed themselves.

We are part of a consortium that has developed the software now adopted by the European Esprit program.

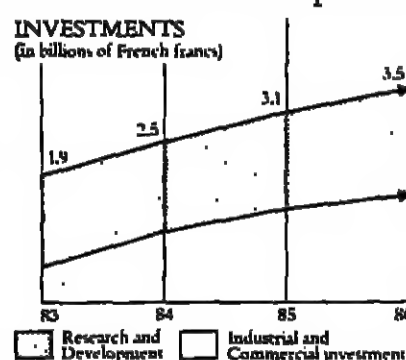
In fact, on the Esprit program alone, we are participating in over thirty projects with more than a hundred different partners in industry and the universities.

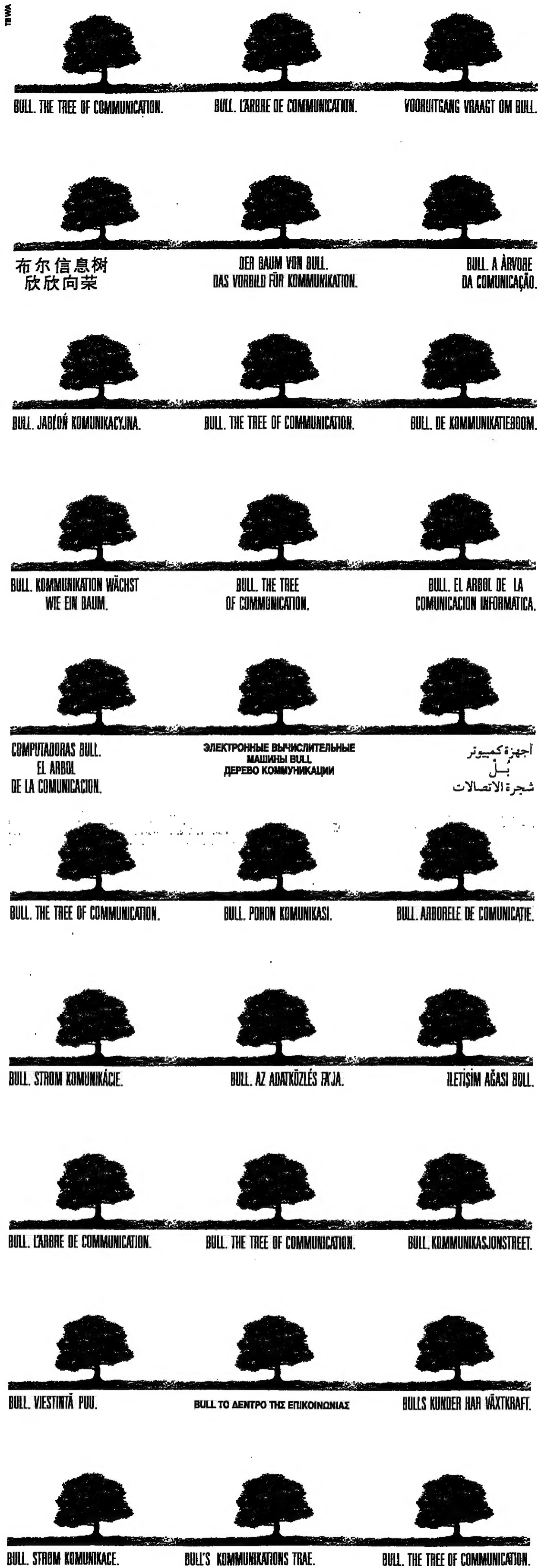
FRUITS OF PROGRESS.

True to its goal to remain in the vanguard of technological innovation, Bull is constantly seeking out new and better ways to meet its customers' information processing needs. Examples of this commitment to developing solutions are to be found in the products Bull has recently introduced.

In the area of general purpose data processing, for instance, Bull's new DPS 7000 midframe computers are a case in point.

The result of an ambitious program of research and development, Bull DPS 7000 is a departmental system which combines versatility with ease of operation. Already, it has gained the respect and admiration of computer professionals the world over. As a matter of fact, the Bull DPS 7 range of systems was given top ranking in the 1987 Datapro Research Corp. report on user satisfaction in the U.S.





NOW WE'RE SPRINGING UP ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Or, in the area of minicomputers, the new Bull DPS 6 Plus is a state of the art product particularly well suited to the fields of communication, office automation and telematics.

The Bull DPS 6 Plus not only represents a giant leap forward in terms of flexibility and ease of use, but is specifically designed for the rapidly evolving concerns and needs of its users. In this, it embodies one of Bull's key precepts: continuity through adaptability.

On a somewhat different – but no less important – scale, Bull has developed the Bull CP8* electronic micro circuit card.

With its indelible logic memory and microprocessor, the Bull CP8* card can be used to control access to central computers and data bases, while protecting the privacy of data transmitted over public and private networks in remote data processing and telematic applications.

Already in use as a means of electronic payment, the Bull CP8* card also provides the possibility of creating portable individual files, containing personal and confidential data.

With these products and others, Bull is steadily and continually branching out into the future. * Innovatron Licence patent.

BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER.

Not only present but vitally active in the four main areas of information processing, Bull has amply proven its ability to come up with creative, coherent and relevant solutions. Whether it be general purpose data processing, scientific and technical data processing, distributed processing and office automation or professional micro-computers, Bull offers well-rounded ranges of products to its customers.

Like the branches of a tree, these four areas couldn't exist coherently without a system of circulation, enabling them to work together within a single network of information. Bull's ISO/DSA network architecture does just that.

Developed in line with international standards, ISO/DSA is designed to allow the various systems to communicate within homogeneous or mixed networks.

This is just one more way that Bull guarantees its customers freedom of choice. With ISO/DSA, from the smallest network up to the largest, smooth evolution is ensured, even with structures involving elements built by other manufacturers.

At Bull, we've understood that intercommunication is what holds a sound information processing system together.

TRAINING FOR MORE FRUITFUL RESULTS.

In one way, our business is all about intelligence. And that is a human ability which is totally dependent on the quality of our international staff. A team of 26,800 men and women.

We believe the more we help these individuals develop their talents, the more we encourage them to cooperate and to work as a team, the more it will benefit our customers, ourselves and our staff.

To this end, Bull created a special quality control division in order to ensure no-fault performance at every level of the group's operations. Each of Bull's 26,800 employees, from the receptionists right up to top management, has taken an extensive quality training program to guarantee Bull's customers complete satisfaction, whatever their specific needs or requests might be.

As we believe so strongly in working in partnership with our customers, we carry out a multinational annual survey of customer satisfaction with the aim partly to correct any faults in our services, but mainly so that we can anticipate any changes in their needs.

THE SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS.

The policies which were first implemented in 1983 are beginning to bear fruit. The financial situation continued to improve during 1986. Net profit was up more than two and a half times over the previous year: FF 271 million in 1986 compared to FF 110 million in 1985.

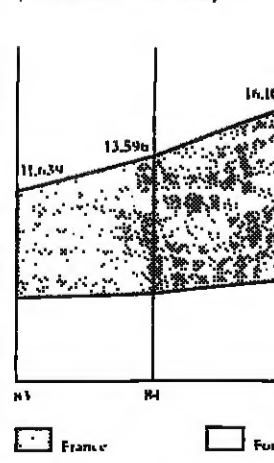
Revenue was also up, 10.5% to FF 17.8 billion, including FF 6.1 billion realised outside France.

Cash flow represented 9.8% of revenue and was up to FF 1,741 million in 1986 against FF 1,318 million in 1985.

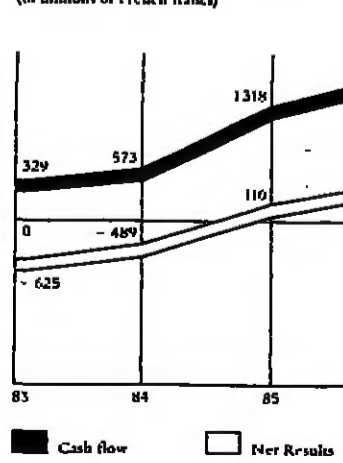
Bull and its customers indeed form a winning team.

Bull. The tree of communication.

WORLDWIDE REVENUE
(in millions of French francs)



CASH FLOW AND NET RESULT
(in millions of French francs)



Bull

هكزامن التعليل

	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
EchB B s	7128	25	22 1/2	2 1/2
HRM H s	3995	4 1/4	3 3/4	+ 3/8
ICH	2591	7 1/4	7 1/8	+ 1/8
LoRtel	2553	9 1/4	9 1/8	+ 1/8
BA T	2673	7 1/4	7 1/8	+ 1/8
AMC M	1774	1 3/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Worlco	1225	18 1/4	18 1/8	+ 1/8
Utilty	1445	8 1/4	7 3/4	+ 1/8
Truett	1228	11 1/4	11 1/8	+ 1/8
HOT	907	7	6 3/4	+ 1/8
Asmr s	916	7	6 3/4	+ 1/8
ABN G n	849	7 1/2	6 3/4	+ 1/8
Hoob s	813	12 1/2	11 3/4	+ 1/8
DWC	852	7 1/4	6 3/4	+ 1/8
NY Time	772	27 1/2	26 3/4	+ 1/8

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
250.97	249.00	250.97	+ 1.25

NYSE Falls After Late Sell-Off

19	Feder af	1.75	9.8	16	18%	19%	19%	—	1/2	17
45%	FedExp			980	47%	46%	47	—	1/2	12
29%	FedMag	1.60	5.7	28	31%	31	31	—	1/2	123
27	FedNMA	.32	1.1	10	1944	20	28%	28%	1/2	39
7	FedNMA wt			373	8%	7%	7%	—	1/2	6
22	FedIPA	.80	2.2	11	319	34%	35%	35%	1/2	29
31 1/2	FPop of	2.87	7.3			39%	39%	—	1/2	30

[illegible][illegible]

25%	4444	1.08	3.9	10	30	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272
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PERL	1.15	1.43	1.71	1.99	2.27	2.55	2.83	3.11	3.39	3.67	3.95	4.23	4.51	4.79	5.07	5.35	5.63	5.91	6.19	6.47	6.75	7.03	7.31	7.59	7.87	8.15	8.43	8.71	8.99	9.27	9.55	9.83	10.11	10.39	10.67	10.95	11.23	11.51	11.79	12.07	12.35	12.63	12.91	13.19	13.47	13.75	14.03	14.31	14.59	14.87	15.15	15.43	15.71	15.99	16.27	16.55	16.83	17.11	17.39	17.67	17.95	18.23	18.51	18.79	19.07	19.35	19.63	19.91	20.19	20.47	20.75	21.03	21.31	21.59	21.87	22.15	22.43	22.71	22.99	23.27	23.55	23.83	24.11	24.39	24.67	24.95	25.23	25.51	25.79	26.07	26.35	26.63	26.91	27.19	27.47	27.75	28.03	28.31	28.59	28.87	29.15	29.43	29.71	29.99	30.27	30.55	30.83	31.11	31.39	31.67	31.95	32.23	32.51	32.79	33.07	33.35	33.63	33.91	34.19	34.47	34.75	35.03	35.31	35.59	35.87	36.15	36.43	36.71	36.99	37.27	37.55	37.83	38.11	38.39	38.67	38.95	39.23	39.51	39.79	40.07	40.35	40.63	40.91	41.19	41.47	41.75	42.03	42.31	42.59	42.87	43.15	43.43	43.71	43.99	44.27	44.55	44.83	45.11	45.39	45.67	45.95	46.23	46.51	46.79	47.07	47.35	47.63	47.91	48.19	48.47	48.75	49.03	49.31	49.59	49.87	50.15	50.43	50.71	50.99	51.27	51.55	51.83	52.11	52.39	52.67	52.95	53.23	53.51	53.79	54.07	54.35	54.63	54.91	55.19	55.47	55.75	56.03	56.31	56.59	56.87	57.15	57.43	57.71	57.99	58.27	58.55	58.83	59.11	59.39	59.67	59.95	60.23	60.51	60.79	61.07	61.35	61.63	61.91	62.19	62.47	62.75	63.03	63.31	63.59	63.87	64.15	64.43	64.71	64.99	65.27	65.55	65.83	66.11	66.39	66.67	66.95	67.23	67.51	67.79	68.07	68.35	68.63	68.91	69.19	69.47	69.75	70.03	70.31	70.59	70.87	71.15	71.43	71.71	71.99	72.27	72.55	72.83	73.11	73.39	73.67	73.95	74.23	74.51	74.79	75.07	75.35	75.63	75.91	76.19	76.47	76.75	77.03	77.31	77.59	77.87	78.15	78.43	78.71	78.99	79.27	79.55	79.83	80.11	80.39	80.67	80.95	81.23	81.51	81.79	82.07	82.35	82.63	82.91	83.19	83.47	83.75	84.03	84.31	84.59	84.87	85.15	85.43	85.71	85.99	86.27	86.55	86.83	87.11	87.39	87.67	87.95	88.23	88.51	88.79	89.07	89.35	89.63	89.91	90.19	90.47	90.75	91.03	91.31	91.59	91.87	92.15	92.43	92.71	92.99	93.27	93.55	93.83	94.11	94.39	94.67	94.95	95.23	95.51	95.79	96.07	96.35	96.63	96.91	97.19	97.47	97.75	98.03	98.31	98.59	98.87	99.15	99.43	99.71	100.00
PERL	1.15	1.43	1.71	1.99	2.27	2.55	2.83	3.11	3.39	3.67	3.95	4.23	4.51	4.79	5.07	5.35	5.63	5.91	6.19	6.47	6.75	7.03	7.31	7.59	7.87	8.15	8.43	8.71	8.99	9.27	9.55	9.83	10.11	10.39	10.67	10.95	11.23	11.51	11.79	12.07	12.35	12.63	12.91	13.19	13.47	13.75	14.03	14.31	14.59	14.87	15.15	15.43	15.71	15.99	16.27	16.55	16.83	17.11	17.39	17.67	17.95	18.23	18.51	18.79	19.07	19.35	19.63	19.91	20.19	20.47	20.75	21.03	21.31	21.59	21.87	22.15	22.43	22.71	22.99	23.27	23.55	23.83	24.11	24.39	24.67	24.95	25.23	25.51	25.79	26.07	26.35	26.63	26.91	27.19	27.47	27.75	28.03	28.31	28.59	28.87	29.15	29.43	29.71	29.99	30.27	30.55	30.83	31.11	31.39	31.67	31.95	32.23	32.51	32.79	33.07	33.35	33.63	33.91	34.19	34.47	34.75	35.03	35.31	35.59	35.87	36.15	36.43	36.71	36.99	37.27	37.55	37.83	38.11	38.39	38.67	38.95	39.23	39.51	39.79	40.07	40.35	40.63	40.91	41.19	41.47	41.75	42.03	42.31	42.59	42.87	43.15	43.43	43.71	43.99	44.27	44.55	44.83	45.11	45.39	45.67	45.95	46.23	46.51	46.79	47.07	47.35	47.63	47.91	48.19	48.47	48.75	49.03	49.31	49.59	49.87	50.15	50.43	50.71	50.99	51.27	51.55	51.83	52.11	52.39	52.67	52.95	53.23	53.51	53.79	54.07	54.35	54.63	54.91	55.19	55.47	55.75	56.03	56.31	56.59	56.87	57.15	57.43	57.71	57.99	58.27	58.55	58.83	59.11	59.39	59.67	59.95	60.23	60.51	60.79	61.07	61.35	61.63	61.91	62.19	62.47	62.75	63.03	63.31	63.59	63.87	64.15	64.43	64.71	64.99	65.27	65.55	65.83	66.11	66.39	66.67	66.95	67.23	67.51	67.79	68.07	68.35	68.63	68.91	69.19	69.47	69.75	70.03	70.31	70.59	70.87	71.15	71.43	71.71	71.99	72.27	72.55	72.83	73.11	73.39	73.67	73.95	74.23	74.51	74.79	75.07	75.35	75.63	75.91	76.19	76.47	76.75	77.03	77.31	77.59	77.87	78.15	78.43	78.71	78.99	79.27	79.55	79.83	80.11	80.39	80.67	80.95	81.23	81.51	81.79	82.07	82.35	82.63	82.91	83.19	83.47	83.75	84.03	84.31	84.59	84.87	85.15	85.43	85.71	85.99	86.27	86.55	86.83	87.11	87.39	87.67	87.95	88.23	88.51	88.79	89.07	89.35	89.63	89.91	90.19	90.47	90.75	91.03	91.31	91.59	91.87	92.15	92.43	92.71	92.99	93.27	93.55	93.83	94.11	94.39	94.67	94.95	95.23	95.51	95.79	96.07	96.35	96.63	96.91	97.19	97.47	97.75	98.03	98.31	98.59	98.87	99.15	99.43	99.71	100.00
PERL	1.15	1.43	1.71	1.99	2.27	2.55	2.83	3.11	3.39	3.67	3.95	4.23	4.51	4.79	5.07	5.35	5.63	5.91	6.19	6.47	6.75	7.03	7.31	7.59	7.87	8.15	8.43	8.71	8.99	9.27	9.55	9.83	10.11	10.39	10.67	10.95	11.23	11.51	11.79	12.07	12.35	12.63	12.91	13.19	13.47	13.75	14.03	14.31	14.59	14.87	15.15	15.43	15.71	15.99	16.27	16.55	16.83	17.11	17.39	17.67	17.95	18.23	18.51	18.79	19.07	19.35	19.63	19.91	20.19	20.47	20.75	21.03	21.31	21.59	21.87	22.15	22.43	22.71	22.99	23.27	23.55	23.83	24.11	24.39	24.67	24.95	25.23	25.51	25.79	26.07	26.35	26.63	26.91	27.19	27.47	27.75	28.03	28.31	28.59	28.87	29.15	29.43	29.71	29.99	30.27	30.55	30.83	31.11	31.39	31.67	31.95	32.23	32.51	32.79	33.07	33.35	33.63	33.91	34.19	34.47	34.75	35.03	35.31	35.59	35.87	36.15	36.43	36.71	36.99	37.27	37.55	37.83	38.11	38.39	38.67	38.95	39.23	39.51	39.79	40.07	40.35	40.63	40.91	41.19	41.47	41.75	42.03	42.31	42.59	42.87	43.15	43.43	43.71	43.99	44.27	44.55	44.83	45.11	45.39	45.67	45.95	46.23	46.51	46.79	47.07	47.35	47.63	47.91	48.19	48.47	48.75	49.03	49.31	49.59	49.87	50.15	50.43	50.71	50.99	51.27	51.55	51.83	52.11	52.39	52.67	52.95	53.23	53.51	53.79	54.07	54.35	54.63	54.91	55.19	55.47	55.75	56.03	56.31	56.59	56.87	57.15	57.43	57.71	57.99	58.27	58.55	58.83	59.11	59.39	59.67	59.95	60.23	60.51	60.79	61.07	61.35	61.63	61.91	62.19	62.47	62.75	63.03	63.31	63.59	63.87	64.15	64.43	64.71	64.99	65.27	65.55	65.83	66.11	66.39	66.67	66.95	67.23	67.51	67.79	68.07	68.35	68.63	68.91	69.19	69.47	69.75	70.03	70.31	70.59	70.87	71.15	71.43	71.71	71.99	72.27	72.55	72.83	73.11	73.39	73.67	73.95	74.23	74.51	74.79	75.07	75.35	75.63	75.91	76.19	76.47	76.75	77.03	77.31	77.59	77.87	78.15	78.43	78.71	78.99	79.27	79.55	79.83	80.11	80.39	80.67	80.95	81.23	81.51	81.79	82.07	82.35	82.63	82.91	83.19	83.47	83.75	84.03	84.31	84.59	84.87	85.15	85.43	85.71	85.99	86.27	86.55	86.83	87.11	87.39	87.67	87.95	88.23	88.51	88.79	89.07	89.35	89.63	89.91	90.19	90.47	90.75	91.03	91.31	91.59	91.87	92.15	92.43	92.71	92.99	93.27	93.55	93.83	94.11	94.39	94.67	94.95	95.23	95.51	95.79	96.07	96.35	96.63	96.91	97.19	97.47	97.75	98.03	98.31	98.59	98.87	99.15	99.43	99.71	100.00
PERL	1.15	1.43	1.71	1.99	2.27	2.55	2.83	3.11	3.39	3.67	3.95	4.23	4.51	4.79	5.07	5.35	5.63	5.91	6.19	6.47	6.75	7.03	7.31	7.59	7.87	8.15	8.43	8.71	8.99	9.27	9.55	9.83	10.11	10.39	10.67	10.95	11.23	11.51	11.79	12.07	12.35	12.63	12.91	13.19	13.47	13.75	14.03	14.31	14.59	14.87	15.15	15.43	15.71	15.99	16.27	16.55	16.83	17.11	17.39	17.67	17.95	18.23	18.51	18.79	19.07	19.35	19.63	19.91	20.19	20.47	20.75	21.03	21.31	21.59	21.87	22.15	22.43	22.71	22.99	23.27	23.55	23.83	24.11	24.39	24.67	24.95	25.23	25.51	25.79	26.07	26.35	26.63	26.91	27.19	27.47	27.75	28.03	28.31	28.59	28.87	29.15	29.43	29.71	29.99	30.27	30.55	30.83	31.11	31.39	31.67	31.95	32.23	32.51	32.79	33.07	33.35	33.63	33.91	34.19	34.47	34.75	35.03	35.31	35.59	35.87	36.15	36.43	36.71	36.99	37.27	37.55	37.83	38.11	38.39	38.67	38.95	39.23	39.51	39.79	40.07	40.35	40.63	40.91	41.19	41.47	41.75	42.03	42.31	42.59	42.87	43.15	43.43	43.71	43.99	44.27	44.55	44.83	45.11	45.39	45.67	45.95	46.23	46.51	46.79	47.07	47.35	47.63	47.91	48.19	48.47	48.75	49.03	49.31	49.59	49.87	50.15	50.43	50.71	50.99	51.27	51.55	51.83	52.11	52.39	52.																																																																																																																																																																									

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Matsushita's Profit Rose in First Half

TOKYO—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest maker of consumer electronics, said Friday that profit rose 5 percent to 76.4 billion yen (\$566 million) in the six months to Sept. 30, despite difficult export conditions.

Buoyant domestic demand for Matsushita's video, audio and other appliances more than offset a slight downturn in exports caused by the strong yen and international trade friction, the company said.

The yen's appreciation against the dollar has weakened sales in the huge U.S. market and also de-

Montedison Sell-Offs Expected

ROME—The nomination of Raul Gardini, the Gruppo Ferruzzi chairman, to head Montedison SpA could signal a new development strategy for Montedison involving divestments, analysts said.

Montedison's heavy debts, estimated at about 7 trillion to 8 trillion lire (\$3.7 billion to \$6.5 billion), remain a major problem and selling off one or more group businesses would be one way to reduce them, the analysts said.

Ferruzzi, Montedison's largest single shareholder, said Thursday that it would nominate Mr. Gardini to replace Mario Schimberni as Montedison's president at a Dec. 4 board meeting in Milan.

Allegheny Predicts Losses

PITTSBURGH—Allegheny International Inc. said Friday that it expected to report losses of about \$215 million for the third quarter, a sharp deterioration from the \$13.9 million profit reported in the second quarter, mostly because of write-offs in its real estate and credit subsidiaries and other discontinued operations.

The financially troubled industrial and consumer products company said the loss for the first nine months of 1987 would be about \$285 million, compared with a profit of 1.71 million in the comparable 1986 period.

The company said that because of an amended credit agreement with its banks, it will not pay the fourth-quarter dividend on its com-

IMPORTS: Japan Is Hoping to Ease Trade Friction

(Continued from first finance page) microwave ovens. The quantity of television sets has not been decided.

Company spokesmen said that the recent surge in the value of the yen against the dollar was a major reason for the role reversal. They also said they hoped to improve relations with Washington over recent friction by helping to ease the U.S. trade deficit, however slightly.

These companies have already boosted imports of parts from their factories in Southeast Asia, where supplies of cheap labor have also helped them cope with the rising yen. Recently they also have increased purchases of parts from the United States.

What is coming from the United States is taken only and will stay a token only because Asians can produce goods cheaper," said David Gerstenhaber, an industry analyst with Morgan Stanley. "Token imports from the United States are probably more a reflection of the political state, while the reason for Asian imports is hard-core economics."

Moreover, the items being imported to Japan are still Japanese-made products, not American, and the plans for importing do nothing to encourage Japanese consumption of U.S. products.

Japanese Share Offer Postponed by NatWest

LONDON—National Westminster Bank PLC said Friday that it had postponed plans to raise about £100 million (\$179 million) through a public share offer in Japan and listing its ordinary shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

It said the decision was made "in view of the significant changes in the world equity markets since the middle of October."

But some analysts were less than enthusiastic about the plans, saying that the imports were merely a token.

Allegheny Predicts Losses Of \$215 Million in Quarter

PITTSBURGH—Allegheny International Inc. said Friday that it expected to report losses of about \$215 million for the third quarter, a sharp deterioration from the \$13.9 million profit reported in the second quarter, mostly because of write-offs in its real estate and credit subsidiaries and other discontinued operations.

The financially troubled industrial and consumer products company said the loss for the first nine months of 1987 would be about \$285 million, compared with a profit of 1.71 million in the comparable 1986 period.

The company said that because of an amended credit agreement with its banks, it will not pay the fourth-quarter dividend on its com-

JAL Sale Is Set For Next Month

TOKYO—The Japanese government will sell its remaining 34.5 percent stake in Japan Airlines Co. from Dec. 15 through 17 at a 3.5 percent discount to JAL's closing share price on Dec. 14, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The 48.1 million shares will be listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Dec. 24. On Friday, JAL's shares fell 300 yen to 17,500 each. Based on that price, the new shares would be 16,875 yen each, giving the sale an indicated value of 812 billion yen (\$6 billion).

The 31-member underwriting syndicate for the flotation includes eight foreign brokerages.

Greeting Mixed For Share Issue By Eurotunnel

LONDON—The French part of the £750 million (\$1.3 billion) Eurotunnel share issue appears to have been a success, advisors to the sale said Friday in Paris, but sources close to the group's financial advisers in London said the issue might be undersubscribed.

"It's touch and go so far, and we just can't say at this stage if it will be marginally over or under," the source in London said. Applications for the 101 million units—each consisting of a French and a British share—closed Friday morning.

In Paris, a spokesman for Banque Indosuez said, "We are fairly optimistic on the reaction," but said no figures would be available until at least Monday.

The British French consortium, The Eurotunnel Project Ltd., is due to start operating in 1993.

OPEC Faces Cut in Demand in Early '88

LONDON—Demand for OPEC oil could fall two million barrels per day in the first quarter of 1988 and offer a severe test of the group's cohesion, analysts say.

Mike Unsworth, an analyst at Smith New Court, said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "has some very big problems in the short term."

The Indonesian oil minister, Subroto, recently said, "The problem we are facing now is how to maintain the current price."

"We must not rule out the possibility," he said, "that prices will go down if an agreement is not reached" at OPEC's Dec. 9 meeting in Vienna. The current price is \$18 a barrel.

Last week, spot crude oil prices fell to the lowest levels since mid-April, influenced by OPEC overproduction and by decreasing fears of Gulf supply disruptions.

Prices have rallied slightly, however, and North Sea Brent for January loading is being quoted at around \$18, traders said.

Unless OPEC agrees to a production ceiling for all members, including Iraq, that matches demand—and shows the collective will to stick to it—prices in early 1988 could fall sharply if demand is as low as some analysts predict. Iraq refuses to abide by its 1.54 million barrel quota because it is not equal to Iran's.

First-quarter 1988 OPEC demand could be as low as 16 million to 16.5 million barrels per day, analysts said. It is running at 18 million to 18.5 million in this quarter.

OPEC has consistently produced above its ceiling of 16.6 million barrels per day over the past few months. Output rose to almost 20 million barrels in August and was at 18.6 million in October, according to a Reuters survey.

Market demand for oil often falls in the first quarter of each year, since companies normally buy the bulk of winter requirements in the previous quarter.

Analysts expect company stocks of oil at the end of the fourth quarter to be little changed from the third quarter.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	1987 High	Low	4 P.M. CHG	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	1987 High	Low	4 P.M. CHG
A															
140 1/2	135 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	135 1/2	130 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
135 1/2	130 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	135 1/2	130 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
130 1/2	125 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	130 1/2	125 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
125 1/2	120 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	125 1/2	120 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
120 1/2	115 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	120 1/2	115 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
115 1/2	110 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	115 1/2	110 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
110 1/2	105 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	110 1/2	105 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
105 1/2	100 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	95 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
95 1/2	90 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
90 1/2	85 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
85 1/2	80 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
80 1/2	75 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	80 1/2	75 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
75 1/2	70 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
70 1/2	65 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	70 1/2	65 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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40 1/2	35 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	40 1/2	35 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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5 1/2	0 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	5 1/2	0 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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105 1/2	100 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	95 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
95 1/2	90 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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85 1/2	80 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
80 1/2	75 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	80 1/2	75 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
75 1/2	70 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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85 1/2	80 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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70 1/2	65 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	70 1/2	65 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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5 1/2	0 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	5 1/2	0 1/2	AAW Bid		36	85 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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140 1/2	135 1/2	AAW Bid	</												

ACROSS

1 Stew
5 Sub-chaser
9 Cuntshaw
12 Scratch
16 Arrives
18 Kind of wind
20 Shakespeare's theater
21 Ordinary
23 Look an oblique direction
24 Shepherd's, for one
25 Mayo and
26 Words of comprehension
27 Set down as fact
28 Reveal
29 Wells, a top horse in 1994
31 Oscar winner: 1958
32 Woolen cloth
33 Dakota site of Presidential busts
38 One-night stand
41 "Deutschland über—" (German)
42 Cuban product
43 Wasp's up to snuff

DOWN

1 Shoulder blade
2 Urethral individuals
3 Asinine
4 Aviv
5 Judaism
6 Grouts
7 Quilt
8 Gormandized
9 Sibilant
10 "Valse"
11 That one, to Caesar
12 W.W.I.G.I. (G.I.)
13 Sings
14 Help a hood
15 Unite

ACROSS

44 Beetle
45 French
46 possessive
47 Kind of play
48 Loser to S. Grant
49 Protuberance
50 Celebrated
51 Harvard club
52 Type of type
53 Light units: Abbr.
54 Illuminated again
57 Iconoscope, for short
58 Renard works
59 Nabokov novel
60 Chanted
62 TV newsman
63 Wallace
64 Testified
65 Roman
66 Empire expert
67 Frozen dessert
68 Wordsworth creation
69 —the hole (reserve resource)
70 "The..."
71 Legal wrong
72 Celebrated pianist
73 Cathedral part

DOWN

17 Court starters
18 Arabian leaders
20 Like boxers
22 Goose in Grenoble
23 Skyline sight
25 Folding money
26 Dutch uncle
31 Had — to stand on (was helpless)
34 Photographers' needs
35 Cheat on
36 New Haven students
37 Bearings

ACROSS

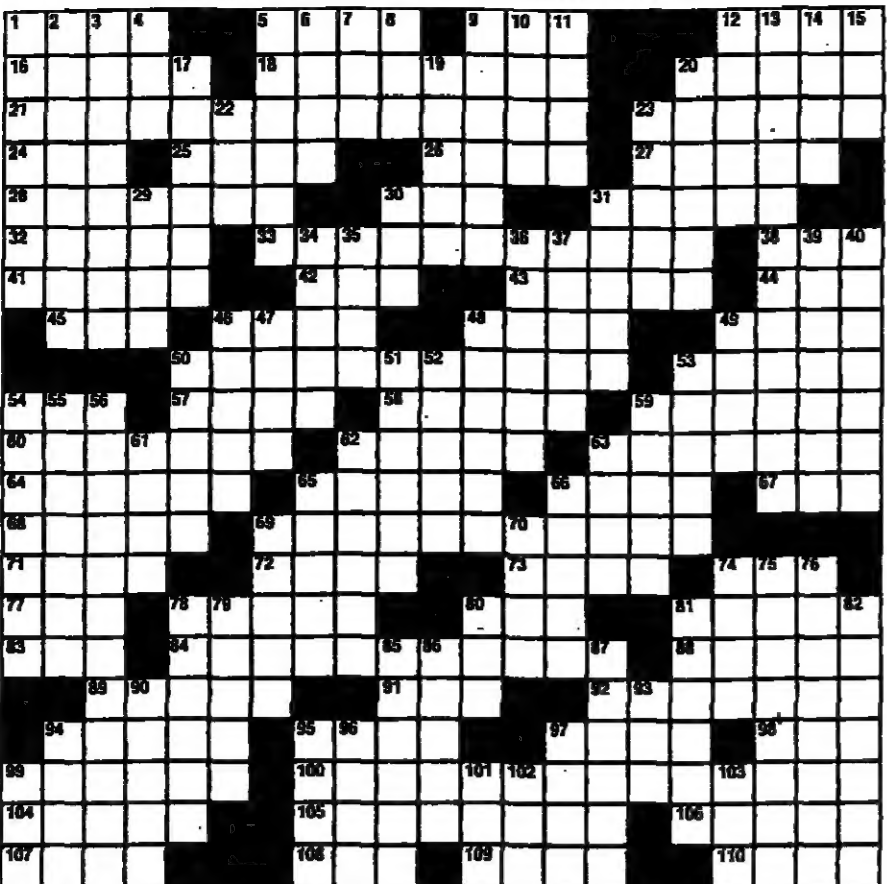
74 Wild sheep of India
77 Ocean liner
78 Make up for
80 Part of a shanty
81 Milan's La —
83 Genetic units
84 Postal number
88 Greek city-state
89 Illuminated again
91 Nonsense!
92 Rhizoid
94 Whodunit bust
95 Franklin's mother
97 Actor Jamie
98 "Clear Day..."
99 Univ. of Illinois site
100 Chicago airport control center
104 Safe
105 Dramatis — (cast)
106 Like Thursday or Sue
107 Reynard of Africa
108 Men
109 Fishing traps
110 Gaelic

DOWN

39 Treated with an antiseptic
40 Explosive missile
46 Currency stand-in
47 Just got by, with "out"
48 — contending
50 Western conifer
51 Removes the top
52 Through, in Bonn
53 Poll man
54 Tied by a surgeon

Not So Fast!

BY BERT H. KRUSE



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DOWN

55 Emblem on the British Royal Coat of Arms
56 Popular "Symphonie" composer
74 Duncan I, e.g.
75 Lincoln at Gettysburg, e.g.
76 Property-title recipients
78 Leaning

DOWN

66 Looked slack-jawed
69 Holler
70 "Symphonie" composer
74 Duncan I, e.g.
75 Lincoln at Gettysburg, e.g.
76 Property-title recipients
78 Leaning

DOWN

79 Japanese city, Iwaki
80 It's often put on
81 Big spenders
82 Phoenician sex symbol
85 Four-ups
86 Bellows
87 Obliterates
90 Parisienne's peer

DOWN

93 Shipment from Duluth
94 Historical times
95 Fresh's superior
96 To — (on the button)
97 Order
99 Grape
101 Best
102 A leading Japanese golfer
103 Be obligated

INVENTING THE TRUTH:

The Art and Craft of Memoir
Edited by William Zinsser. 172 pages. \$16.95.
Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Clark Blaise

WILLIAM ZINSSER, editor of "Inventing the Truth," a slight but charming wafer of published talks on the craft of memoir by five of the United States' most acclaimed authors — Russell Baker, Annie Dillard, Alfred Kazin, Toni Morrison and Lewis Thomas — defines memoir as "a corner of life that was unusually vivid or intense... unlike autobiography, which moves in a dutiful line from birth to fame, omitting nothing significant." The definition is useful, but the distinction from autobiography, I feel, is quite unjust.

Autobiographies that begin "I was born..." and end with a salute from the biographer steps or its locker room equivalent are really self-biographies, records (if we want them) of monumental self-aggrandizement and blighted self-awareness. True autobiography, like memoir, sees the self as a focus on the world, not the focus of the world's attention.

The ostensible subject of memoir may well be classically journalistic and objective, like growing

BOOKS

up during the Depression (Russell Baker's "Growing Up"), or in Protestant Pittsburgh (Annie Dillard's "An American Childhood") but with a little bit of luck the subject will be sacrificed for the wonder, pain and glory of discovering oneself as a particular person at a random time and place.

All autobiographical writing is distinguished by the intensity of its sensual recall and its baffled self-consciousness. The link between Alfred Kazin's "A Walker in the City" and Dillard's "An American Childhood," for example, is simple wonder: that I should be here, in this city, among these people! Were it to add conflict and resolution, it would be fiction.

Like most wafers, this book is best ingested just before, or shortly after, a substantial feast; in this case, a feast of memoir reading. A lineup of Baker, Dillard, Kazin, Morrison and Thomas can hardly be faulted. Baker, Dillard and Kazin have written three of the America's most successful contemporary memoirs. Toni Morrison, the only fiction writer, acknowledges her debt to a potent brand of memoir, the slave narrative. Lewis Thomas, the scholar and essayist, has little to say about memoir but his series of fanciful hermetic observations on cellular evolu-

tion and language at least closes on the subject of the human brain, speech and self-consciousness — the source of memoir.

Memoir is the most spontaneous, the most libidinous, the most democratic of literary forms. There's no way to plan it, or to stop it. There is no single form to follow: It is a genre with acknowledged masterpieces but no master text that incorporates all the rules. A great novelist may produce half a dozen masterworks; a great memoirist is likely to be an only child.

The value of this book, to readers curious enough to share the process of composition, is learning to recognize an emerging pattern of urgency and accident, initial failure sharpening into exultant creation. Toni Morrison likens it to the "floods" of the Mississippi River as it refills dry, "straightened" parts of its ancient channel. The river doesn't flood — it merely remembers. Morrison recalls the taste and texture of corn grown in her family's garden patch, and suddenly the world of 19th-century slavery, and her novel "Beloved," is available to her.

Russell Baker's memoir of growing up in the Depression years was dull journalism until the unlikely discovery of his mother's marriage license in the corner of an attic trunk. That shred of paper revealed that his mother had been well along in pregnancy when she married his father. At the age of 54, he discovered he'd been a love child! From that simple missing piece in the familiar jigsaw of his life, new relationships tumbled into place and the "truth" behind a lifetime of baffling rages and silences could then be invented.

This book, like the dozens of classics to which it refers, is another testament to the enduring glory of American literature — its grounding in the personal experience. Authenticity through subjective experience: Nothing could be more Protestant in origin (Kazin acknowledges it; Dillard personifies it), more prone to banal exploitation, to bombast, or to the thing we wait for as readers or hope will seize us as writers: the lightning bolt of memory that will plunge us again into the democracy of bafflement where we are all the geniuses of our lives and times.

Clark Blaise, who teaches at Columbia University, is the author of a sequence of stories and memoirs, "Resident Alien." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME YOU CALL YOUR MOM 'MOTHER'?"
"I CALL MY MOTHER 'MOM'!"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16	11	Algeria	24	12
Amsterdam	16	11	Amsterdam	24	12
Athens	16	11	Athens	24	12
Berlin	16	11	Berlin	24	12
Bombay	16	11	Bombay	24	12
Buenos Aires	16	11	Buenos Aires	24	12
Calcutta	16	11	Calcutta	24	12
Cairo	16	11	Cairo	24	12
Cardiff	16	11	Cardiff	24	12
Chennai	16	11	Chennai	24	12
Columbo	16	11	Columbo	24	12
Dakar	16	11	Dakar	24	12
Dhaka	16	11	Dhaka	24	12
Dublin	16	11	Dublin	24	12
Edinburgh	16	11	Edinburgh	24	12
Florence	16	11	Florence	24	12
Geneva	16	11	Geneva	24	12
Helsinki	16	11	Helsinki	24	12
London	16	11	London	24	12
Madras	16	11	Madras	24	12
Moscow	16	11	Moscow	24	12
Munich	16	11	Munich	24	12
Nice	16	11	Nice	24	12
Oaxaca	16	11	Oaxaca	24	12
Paris	16	11	Paris	24	12
Prague	16	11	Prague	24	12
Reykjavik	16	11	Reykjavik	24	12
Rome	16	11	Rome	24	12
Stockholm	16	11	Stockholm	24	12
Strasbourg	16	11	Strasbourg	24	12
Venice	16	11	Venice	24	12
Warsaw	16	11	Warsaw	24	12
Zurich	16	11	Zurich	24	12

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 27

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Madrid	Paris	Stockholm	Sydney	Zurich
ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20
ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20
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ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20	ABN 40.20

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOARD

See Paris	See London	See New York	See Tokyo	See Hong Kong	See Singapore	See Sydney	See Zurich
See Paris 12.50	See London 12.50	See New York 12.50	See Tokyo 12.50	See Hong Kong 12.50	See Singapore 12.50	See Sydney 12.50	See Zurich 12.50
See Paris 12.50	See London 12.50	See New York 12.50	See Tokyo 12.50	See Hong Kong 12.50	See Singapore 12.50	See Sydney 12.50	See Zurich 12.50
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See Paris 12.50	See London 12.50	See New York 12.50	See Tokyo 12.50	See Hong Kong 12.50	See Singapore 12.50	See Sydney 12.50	See Zurich 12.50
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See Paris 12.50	See London 12.50	See New York 12.50	See Tokyo 12.50	See Hong Kong 12.50	See Singapore 12.50	See Sydney 12.50	See Zurich 12.50

WORLD STOCK IN REVIEW
IN THE H.T. EVERY MON.
A CONCISE OVERVIEW
TRADING ON M.A.C.
DURING THE PREVIOUS
WEEK AND A LOOK
AT THE DEVELOPMENTS
AHEAD. ESSENTIAL
READING FOR INVESTORS
AND PROFESSIONALS
WORLDWIDE

SPORTS

Preview for the Super Bowl?

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Of all the matchups this weekend in the National Football League, the Browns-49ers game Sunday might be the best: It could be a preview of Super Bowl XXII.

No team has a better record than the 49ers, who are 8-2 and in first place in the National Conference Western Division. The Browns lead the American Conference Central with a 7-3 mark. Beyond that, they lead the entire league in scoring (278) and in fewest points (138) allowed.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Cincinnati (3-7) at New York Jets (5-5) — When Jets fans wake up Sunday morning, they will not have the foggiest idea what their team will do that day. No one seems to be able to figure the Jets out, especially their coach. The offensive line — their two-year-old problem — has the regular right tackle back in Reggie McElroy, but others are banged up. The Bengals are 3-1 on the road, 0-6 at home. They also have key injuries. Jets by 4.

Denver (6-3) at San Diego (8-2) — The Wild West Division should send two teams to the playoffs. For the Chargers, this game is what the players call a gut-check. They brought football's best record to Seattle last Sunday and fell apart. If they lose to the erratic Broncos and the Seahawks win, Seattle will be in first place on a tiebreaker basis. The Broncos' Steve Slaton is out for the year with a broken jaw, giving the Chargers' Kellen Winslow a run at a second-straight strong safety. Chargers by 2½.

Houston (6-4) at Indianapolis (5-5) — Both teams were knocked out of first place in big losses to division opponents. Since Eric Dickerson has started for the Colts he has produced games of 138, 154 and

117 yards. The Oilers can be run against. Colts by 3½.

Miami (5-5) at Buffalo (5-5) — The Bills are feeling chipper. Since the strike they have beaten the Dolphins in Miami, toppled the Broncos and halted the Jets. But Dan Marino has particular success against them: a 66 percent completion rate in the last three games, including nine touchdowns and only one interception. Jim Kelly

NFL PREVIEW

has also completed 66 percent in his three games against the Dolphins, with five scores and two interceptions. Since the teams last met, the Bills' defense has become stronger with Cornelius Bennett, Dolphins by 1.

Los Angeles Raiders (3-7) at Seattle (7-3) — Because it's the Raiders, the Seahawks are unlikely to have a letdown after they trounced the Chargers. Dave Krieg does best as Seahawks' quarterback when he has the lead. The Seahawks are favored by 9 on Monday night.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
New York Giants (3-7) at Washington (7-3) — This could be one of the most difficult games the Giants will have to play in defense of their title. Mathematically, they're alive. Practically, they're out of it. Asking them to start a five-game winning streak at Washington is a tall order. Redskins by 3.

Green Bay (4-5-1) at Chicago (8-2) — Interesting, at least based on the last game they played. The Bears won when Kevin Butler kicked a 52-yard field goal as time expired. Randy Wright, who had one of his best games against the Bears, is hobbling but the Packers expect him to start at quarterback. They had better protect him better than they have. Bears by 12.

St. Louis (4-6) at Atlanta (2-8) —

Mired in a five-game losing streak, the Falcons are switching to a 4-3 defense. Attendance has slumped to under 30,000 a game. The Cardinals' J.T. Smith leads the league with 54 catches. Cardinals by 3.

Tampa Bay (4-6) at Los Angeles Rams (3-7) — The painful evolution of a new offense with an inexperienced quarterback continues for Los Angeles. But the team that traded Eric Dickerson does have, ironically, the leading rusher in the league in Charles White, who has 815 yards on 190 carries. The Bucs have lost three straight, blowing some big leads. Rams by 4½.

INTERCONFERENCE
Cleveland (7-3) at San Francisco (8-2) — The most productive offense in yards — the 49ers — meets the team with the fewest yards yielded. The 49ers have been beaten by running teams — the Steelers and the Saints. The Browns prefer to throw. 49ers by 3.

New Orleans (7-3) at Pittsburgh (6-4) — On a four-game winning streak and only a 2-point loss to the 49ers since the strike ended, the Saints have recaptured New Orleans. Victory would seal their first winning season. Saints by 2½.

Philadelphia (4-6) at New England (5-5) — Tom Ramsey starts at quarterback for the Patriots, but Steve Grogan is available as a backup, despite his sore shoulder. In the Eagles' shake-up following losses to the Giants and the Cardinals, Keith Byars goes to the bench and Anthony Toney starts at running back. Raymond Clayborn will be missing from right cornerback for the rest of the season for New England. But Andre Tippett, with 11 sacks, could be New England's antidote to Randall Cunningham's scrambling. Meanwhile, the Patriots' offense will have to handle Reggie White, NFL's sack leader with 12. Patriots by 3½.



OVERTIME SCAMPER — Darrin Nelson scored on a 24-yard dash in overtime Thursday to give the Minnesota Vikings a 44-38 victory over the Cowboys in Dallas. Cowboys quarterback Danny White threw for four touchdowns and ran for another, but he had two interceptions and fumbled once. The final turnover came in overtime. Minnesota improved to 7-4, in position for a wild-card spot for the playoffs, while Dallas' postseason hopes all but disappeared as the Cowboys fell to 5-6.

Tomba Takes Ski Cup Victory

SESTRIERE, Italy — Alberto Tomba of Italy won his first World Cup race Friday by finishing ahead of Jonas Nilsson of Sweden and Günther Mader of Austria in a men's slalom.

Tomba won the opening race of the men's competition, clocking the fastest time in both heats, for the top aggregate time of 1:44.96 minutes.

Nilsson, a former world slalom champion, was runner-up in 1:45.76 minutes.

Mader, a silver medalist at the World Championships in Crans Montana, Switzerland, had a total time of 1:46.89 minutes.

Tomba, a 20-year-old native of Bologna, had led Nilsson and Mader in the first heat with a time of 53.28 seconds. He had 51.68 seconds in the second run. Both heats featured 64 gates.

Italian supporters cheered wildly as Tomba gave the home team its first slalom victory in a year, following Ivano Badin's triumph in Madonna di Campiglio, Italy, in December.

"I was very emotional before the second run," Tomba said at the finish line. "I made a big mistake at mid-course but I managed to keep my balance and ski to victory."

"I hope to do well also in Sunday's giant slalom. I am in top condition. I am really talented," Tomba said.

Nilsson, a 24-year-old who generally performs well in Sestriere, had heat times of 53.45 and 52.31 seconds.

"It was a good start. I am very satisfied with my performance," said the Swede, who won the world title in Bormio, Italy, in 1985.

Nilsson was just 0.8 seconds behind Tomba, and said he was surprised by the Italian's victory. "He only had a good reputation in the giant slalom," Nilsson said. "How-

ever, after the first heat, I realized that he could be the winner on this course, which requires great power."

It was the third time Nilsson finished second in World Cup slaloms staged in this Italian Alpine resort.

Tomba started the race from the second group and stunned the opposition with two strong and daring runs. Liechtenstein veteran Paul Frommelt, another second-group starter, placed fourth in 1:47.10, ahead of Austrian Roland Pfister, who was timed in 1:47.54.

It was a disappointing day for slalom veterans Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden.

Krizaj, the World Cup slalom champion, finished in the 10th spot, more than three seconds behind the winner. Stenmark fell during the first heat after clocking a poor intermediate time.

West German Frank Würndl, a slalom gold medalist in Crans Montana, failed to make the top 30 qualifiers for the second heat.

The World Cup overall defending champion, Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, took seventh place.

Friday's victory gave Tomba an early lead of 25 points in the Cup standings. Nilsson as runner-up took 20 points and Mader third received 15.

Dawkins Leaves Sidelines In Utah to Play in Detroit

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Mel Turpin's play for Utah Jazz of the National Basketball Association is so impressive that the team has traded center Darryl Dawkins to the Detroit Pistons.

"Mel just won the job," Utah coach Frank Layden said of Thursday's trade.

Dawkins, 30, was traded to the Pistons for second-round draft picks in 1988 and 1990 and an undisclosed amount of cash. Jazz president Dave Checketts said.

The 6-foot-11 (2.11-meter) Dawkins, a 12-year veteran, was obtained in a three-way trade Oct. 8, involving the Jazz, the Cleveland Cavaliers and the New Jersey Nets. In that trade, Utah got 6-foot-11 Turpin from the Cavaliers and Dawkins from the Nets.

"Now I go back to the drawing board," Dawkins said. "I get in shape, and they [Detroit] have one center there, so it should be all right."

Dawkins played seven seasons for Philadelphia and five for New Jersey before going to Utah. The trade will reunite him with Detroit coach Chuck Daly, a one-time Philadelphia assistant.

"I've known Darryl a long time," Daly said. "I know he has the physical capabilities and I think he can help. There's a place for him here and he could be very successful if he decides he wants to play."

Rumors of a Dawkins trade began soon after he missed the first five games of the season following the death of his estranged wife. He has played just 26 minutes in four games for the Jazz, scoring six points and grabbing five rebounds.



Darryl Dawkins

Meantime, Turpin, 26, is working out well, averaging about 8.5 points per game and proving to be a solid backup for 7-4 starting center Mark Eaton.

Layden was booed by the Salt Palace crowd when he didn't play Dawkins during Utah's 109-92 victory over Phoenix on Nov. 13.

Asked if Dawkins had become a disruptive force, Layden said, "He requires a lot of attention, which is still a mystery to me. Hey, if you're playing, you can do just about anything you want. But I see him sitting on the bench and fans are calling for him, and, yes, I think it could have become disruptive."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Texas A&M Rolls Over Texas, 20-13

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (UPI) — The University of Texas Longhorns contained Texas A&M starting quarterback Craig Stump, knocking him out of the game with eight minutes to play Thursday night. But Texas could not handle Bucky Richardson, and the freshman scored on a 7-yard keeper with four and half minutes left in the game to lead 15th-ranked Texas A&M to a 20-13 victory.

Texas A&M, 9-2 overall and 6-1 in the Southwest Conference, earned a record third straight conference championship and a berth in the Cotton Bowl for the third consecutive year. They will play Notre Dame Nov. 29 in the Texas, 6-5 and 5-2 in the conference, will face No. 19 Pittsburgh in the Bluebonnet Bowl Dec. 31 in Houston.

Bond Ready for Early America's Cup

PERTH, Australia (AP) — The San Diego Yacht Club should follow the New York supreme court decision to allow the America's Cup to be contested by boats larger than the standard 12-meter, Alan Bond, an Australian financier and sailing enthusiast, said Friday.

Bond, who led the successful Australian challenge that wrested the Cup from the Americans in 1983, said in a statement his syndicate was well prepared to contest the series in a super-maxi yacht, a class of sailboats that measure 90-feet along the waterline.

He said designer Ben Lexcen, whose Australia II ended 132 years of U.S. dominance of the world's premier sailing event, had spent the last four months designing a super-maxi. Super-maxis are about twice the length of the 12-meter yachts used in the America's Cup competition for the last 30 years.

Jacklin to Stay as Ryder Cup Captain

LONDON (AP) — Tony Jacklin has reversed plans to quit as captain of Europe's Ryder Cup golf team. He will head the team's defense of the crown against the United States in Britain in 1989. His appointment was announced Thursday by the Professional Golfers' Association.

It will be Jacklin's fourth term in office. His team was narrowly beaten in the United States in 1985 but it won at Muirfield Village, Ohio, in September.

Howard University: A Black School Takes a Stand

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One day, you don't get the job or the promotion. You are rejected for the loan or club membership. Or, like Howard University, you are bypassed for the NCAA Division I-AA football playoffs, even though you have a better record than all 16 teams that were invited.

You came so close, but, for reasons that almost sound reasonable, you were not picked. If you'd only filled out the paperwork earlier or understood the rules better, you might've been chosen. Sorry, nothing personal.

Was it prejudice? Should you take the National Collegiate Athletic Association to court, seeking \$27 million in damages, as Howard is now doing?

Prejudice seldom leaves fingerprints. So, we usually have to deduce the presence of prejudice from its effects. No one can sound so rational as the person with a bias.

One thing we do know about discrimination is that it despises the light and loves a dark, quiet apathy.

That's why Howard is right to sue the NCAA. Sometimes, you have to throw a fit, though you know it probably won't do much immediate good. Scream, if it makes you feel better. Angry words and symbolic gestures, even futile ones — as Howard's charges probably are unprovable and doomed — can serve a purpose. Getting a problem in the open is a first step.

VANTAGE POINT/ Thomas Boswell

"What we embarked upon today was not a skirmish," Howard University's president, James Cheeks, said Tuesday. "I am declaring war on the NCAA. This is the inauguration of a struggle. One of the hallmarks of this institution is that it has fought and destroyed racism in every manner it has ever manifested itself. It would not be appropriate for our history or character... if we were to willingly and gracefully accept the decision of the NCAA committee."

Boil this down in legal terms and what does it mean? Probably not much. The school has about as much chance of denting the NCAA with its antitrust and breach-of-contract briefs as the Bison would have against Oklahoma. But some indignities can't be taken lying down.

Beanie Cooper of Indiana State (yes, we're taking names) and his four-man selection committee have enough specious diversionary rationalizations to form a serviceable smoke screen around their ugly error. They can run around the maypole of "common opponents" and "strength of schedule" forever and it's doubtful anybody can absolutely prove Howard should be in these playoffs, which begin Saturday.

Cooper defends the decision by citing two irrelevant side issues.

First, he points out that Howard's athletic director was slow to file some paperwork, thus preventing Howard from being ranked in the top 20 until more than a month into the season. This is true. But so what? The committee had all the time and facts it needed.

Second, Cooper points out that the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference snaffled its schedule, thus costing its league champ an automatic bid. True again. But not germane. If conference champs deserved a bid in the past, then isn't the burden on Cooper and Co. to prove that Howard is a champ that does not deserve a bid?

When hunting prejudice, one test works as well as any. Imagine a similar situation involving a group that is seldom discriminated against. Remember, the bias against Howard may not entirely be one of race. Old-boy networks of strong teams and leagues do not like to see upstart programs succeed quickly. Howard's always been a football have-not.

What if, a few years hence, the NCAA has a 16-team tournament in I-AA? Suppose Yale, with its history of strong academics and weak football, has a team that goes 9-1 with 399 points, a 244-point margin of victory and the leading rusher and scorer in college football. Yale

makes the top 20 despite one early loss. Weak schedule, many say.

In its last game, Yale finally plays a ranked power — No. 14 Alabama at Birmingham. Score: Yale 12, Alabama 7 — with a goal-line stand in the final minute.

That same day, a Texas Tech team that has four losses and is tied in the rankings with Yale at No. 20 beats an unimpressive, unranked squad.

Does anybody believe for one instant that Yale, with a better record than any team in the field, would be excluded while Texas Tech got invited?

Texas Tech would've proven already it could not realistically be considered a potential national champion. But what about Yale with its amazing start? Maybe those 62-0 and 56-7 wins over Princeton and Brown really did mean something.

Nobody would dream of denying Yale the chance to prove or disprove itself on the field. No one would dream of preferring Texas Tech and its four losses, (even against a tough schedule) for the final 16. Yale, by a landslide.

Yet this is what's happened to Howard vis-a-vis Texas. When Cooper and the committee who opposed Howard look in their private hearts to see if they unconsciously made a prejudiced decision, one thought might help them see clearly.

Boo-lah, boo-lah.

SCOREBOARD

Football

U.S. College Leaders

TEAM	OFFENSE	DEFENSE
Oklahoma	299 549 497	229 289 281
Nebraska	267 497 497	247 219 313
Notre Dame	277 497 497	247 219 313
Michigan St.	277 497 497	247 219 313
San Jose St.	277 497 497	247 219 313
UCLA	277 497 497	247 219 313
Air Force	277 497 497	247 219 313
Louisiana St.	277 497 497	247 219 313
Syracuse	277 497 497	247 219 313
San Diego St.	277 497 497	247 219 313
Washington	277 497 497	247 219 313
Car Yds Yds Pts	277 497 497	247 219 313
Oklahoma	277 497 497	247 219 313
Air Force	277 497 497	247 219 313
Nebraska	277 497 497	247 219 313
Colorado	277 497 497	247 219 313
Army	277 497 497	247 219 313
South Carolina	277 497 497	247 219 313
Oklahoma	277 497 497	247 219 313
Illinois	277 497 497	247 219 313
Kansas	277 497 497	247 219 313
North Carolina	277 497 497	247 219 313
Pittsburgh	277 497 497	247 219 313
Car Yds Yds Pts	277 497 497	247 219 313
Oklahoma	277 497 497	247 219 313
South Carolina	277 497 497	247 219 313
Pittsburgh	277 497 497	247 219 313
Miami (Fla.)	277 497 497	247 219 313
Auburn	277 497 497	247 219 313

Hockey

NHL Standings

NHL Standings										INDIVIDUAL Totals		
WALLES CONFERENCE										Yds Avg Yds Pts		
Patrik Division												
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA						
NY Islanders	14	5	1	29	92	67	Somers, SD 51	3488	53	397.3		
New Jersey	13	7	2	28	82	67	Peters, San Jose	2712	21	272.2		
Washington	10	10	2	21	67	61	Garrison, H. Mies	2574	56	272.4		
Pittsburgh	8	10	4	20	78	83	Stevenson, Det	2504	44	264.7		
NY Rangers	7	12	1	17	65	91	Sladen, Dwy	2301	59	264.5		
Philadelphia	7	12	3	17	65	92	Ellis, S.C.	2643	40	264.5		
							Burnell, Wm 51	2526	53	262.1		
							Reusch, Wm 51	2374	54	259.1		
							Snyder, Utah 51					
Adams Division										Rangers		
Montreal	14	4	2	30	91	62		257	168	150.4		
Boston	14	4	2	30	91	62	C. Howard, PHL	224	147	66.172		
Quebec	10	10	1	21	83	69	E. Woods, WNY	250	161	142.6		
Hartford	6	10	4	16	63	69	Thomas, Ohio 51	250	161	142.6		
							Jeffery, CVT	2313	47	232.3		
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE										Penguins		
Morris Division										Avg Yds Yds Pts		
Chicago	10	10	2	22	91	82	Alm, CVT 76	221	251	22.163		
Toronto	10	10	2	22	91	82	Alm, CVT 76	221	251	22.163		
Detroit	8	10	2	18	72	89	Alm, CVT 76	221	251	22.163		
St. Louis	8	10	2	18	72	89	Alm, CVT 76	221	251	22.163		
Albany	7	12	3	17	75	89	Alm, CVT 76	221	251	22.163		
Smythe Division										Realtors		
Calgary	12	8	2	27	116	90	G.M.C. CVT 76	10	87	79.4		
Edmonton	12	8	2	27	116	90	Phillips, Hm	10	87	79.4		
Winnipeg	10	10	2	21	89	85	Liggins, San Jose	11	72	70.6		
Los Angeles	7	12	3	16	76	88	Zeno, Tulane	17	76	85.9		
Vancouver	7	12	3	16	76	88	Jewell, Fire					
THURSDAY'S RESULT										Scored By		
Winnipeg				1	3		T	GF	Pts	PPG		
Realtors				1	3							
Bears (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. Brown (5), Sweeney (10), Cormier (10), L. H. Brown (5), Krasner (10), Steep (10), S. J. 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